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WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN.

[illegible] — George Washington to the People.

Vol. 2. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1814. [No. 30.]

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TERMS OF THE WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN—Four Dollars per annum, half always in advance.

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(Continued from our last.)

DOCUMENTS.

Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Clay, Russell, and Gallatin, to Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State.

Ghent, 19th August, 1814.

SIR—Mr. Baker, secretary to the British mission, called upon us to-day, at one o'clock, and invited us to a conference to be held at three. This was agreed to, and the British commissioners opened it, by saying that they had received their further instructions this morning, and had not lost a moment in requesting to meet for the purpose of communicating the decision of their government. It is proper to notice that lord Castlereagh had arrived last night in this city, whence, it is said he will depart to-morrow, on his way to Brussels and Vienna.

The British commissioners stated that their government had felt some surprise that we were not instructed respecting the Indians, as it could not be expected that they would leave their allies, in their comparative weak situation, exposed to our resentment. Great Britain might justly have supposed that the American government would have furnished us with instructions authorising us to agree to a positive article on the subject; but the least she could demand was that we should sign a provisional admitting the principle, subject to the ratification of our government; so that, if it should be ratified, the treaty should take effect; and if not, that it should be null and void. On our assent or refusal to admit such an article, would depend the continuance or suspension of the negotiation.

As we had represented that the proposition made by them, on the subject, was not sufficiently explicit, their government had directed them to give us every necessary explanation; and to state distinctly the basis which must be considered as an indispensable preliminary.

It was a *sine qua non* that the Indians should be included in the pacification, and an incident thereto, that the boundaries of their territory should be permanently established. Peace with the Indians was so simple, as to require no comment. With respect to the boundary which was to divide their territory from that of the United States, the object of the British government was that the Indians should remain as a permanent barrier between our western settlements and the adjacent British provinces, to prevent them from being conterminous to each other; and that neither the United States nor Great Britain should ever hereafter have the right to purchase or acquire any part of the territory thus recognized as belonging to the Indians. With regard to the extent of the Indian territory and the boundary line, the British government would propose the lines of the Greenville treaty, as a proper basis, subject, however, to discussion and modifications. We stated that the Indian territory, according to these lines, would comprehend a great number of American citizens, no less, perhaps, than a hundred thousand; and asked, what was the intention of the British government respecting them, and under whose government they would fall? It was answered, that those settlements would be taken into consideration when the line became a subject of discussion; but that such of the inhabitants as would ultimately be included within the Indian territory, must make their own arrangements and provide for themselves.

The British commissioners here said, that [illegible] the consideration of the question [illegible] them, actually produced collisions, and rendered peace insecure. As Great Britain could not be supposed to expect to make conquests in that quarter, and as that province was essentially weaker than the United States, and exposed to invasion, it was necessary for its security that Great Britain should require that the United States should hereafter keep no armed naval force on the western lakes, from lake Ontario to lake Superior, both inclusive; that they should not erect any fortified or military post or establishment on the shores of those lakes; and that they should not maintain those which were already existing. This must, they said, be considered as a moderate demand, since Great Britain, if she had not disclaimed the intention of any increase of territory, might, with propriety, have asked a cession of the adjacent American shores. The commercial navigation & intercourse would be left on the same footing as heretofore. It was expressly stated (in answer to a question we asked), that Great Britain was to retain the right of having an armed naval force on those lakes, and of holding military posts and establishments on their shores.

II. The boundary line west of lake Superior, and thence to the Mississippi, to be revised; and the treaty right of Great Britain to the navigation of the Mississippi, to be continued. When asked, whether they did not mean the line from the lake of the Woods to the Mississippi, the British commissioners repeated, that they meant the line from lake Superior to that river.

III. A direct communication from Halifax and the province of New Brunswick to Quebec, to be secured to Great Britain. In answer to our question, in what manner this was to be effected, we were told that it must be done by a cession to Great Britain of that portion of the district of Maine, (in the state of Massachusetts) which intervenes between New Brunswick and Quebec, and prevents that direct communication.

Reverting to the proposed provisional article, respecting the Indian pacification and boundary, the British commissioners concluded by stating to us, that if the conference should be suspended by our refusal to agree to such an article, without having obtained further instructions from our government, G. Britain would not consider herself bound to abide by the terms which she now offered, but would be at liberty to vary and regulate her demands according to subsequent events, and in such manner as the state of the war, at the time of renewing the negotiation, might warrant.

We asked whether the statement made, respecting the proposed revision of the boundary line between the United States and the dominions of Great Britain, embraced all the objects she meant to bring forward for discussion, and what were, particularly, her views with respect to Moose island, and such other islands in the bay of Passamaquoddy, as had been in our possession till the present war, but had been lately captured. We were answered, that those islands, belonging of right to Great Britain, (as much so, one of the commissioners said, as Northamptonshire,) they would certainly be kept by her, and were not even supposed to be an object for discussion.

From the forcible manner in which the demand, that the United States should keep no naval armed force on the lakes, nor any military post on their shores, had been brought forward, we were induced to enquire whether this condition was also meant as a *sine qua non?* To this, the British commissioners declined giving a positive answer. They said that they had been sufficiently explicit; that they had given us one *sine qua non*, and when we had disposed of that, it would be time enough to give us an answer as to another.

We then stated, that considering the nature and importance of the communications made this day, we wished the British commissioners to reduce their proposals to writing before we gave them an answer. This they agreed to, and promised to send us an official note without delay.

We used [illegible] that the demands of Great Britain will receive, from us, an unanimous and decided negative. We do not [illegible] the John Adams [illegible] to you the official [illegible] on the subject, & [illegible] We have felt it [illegible] by this [illegible] conference, that there is not, or present any hope of peace.

We have the honor to be, sir, with perfect respect, your obedient servants,

(Signed) JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
J. A. BAYARD,
H. CLAY,
JONA. RUSSELL,
ALBERT GALLATIN.

P. S. August 20, 1814. We have this moment received the note of the British commissioners, which had been promised to us, bearing date yesterday, a copy of which we have the honor to enclose.

Note of the British commissioners.

The undersigned, plenipotentiaries of his Britannic majesty, do themselves the honor of acquainting the plenipotentiaries of the U. States, that they have communicated to their court, the result of the conference, which they had the honor of holding with them up on the 9th instant, in which they stated that they were unprovided with any specific instructions, as to comprehending the Indian nations in a treaty of peace to be made with Great Britain, and as to defining a boundary to the Indian territary.

The undersigned are instructed to acquaint the plenipotentiaries of the United States, that his majesty' government having, at the outset of the negotiation, with a view to the speedy restoration of peace, reduced as far as possible the number of points to be discussed, and having professed themselves willing to forego, on some important topics, any stipulation to the advantage of Great Britain, cannot but feel some surprise that the government of the United States should not have furnished their plenipotentiaries with instructions upon those points which could hardly fail to come under discussion.

Under the inability of the American plenipotentiaries, to conclude any article upon the subject of Indian pacification & Indian boundary, which shall bind the government of the United States, his majesty's government conceive that they cannot give a better proof of their sincere desire for the restoration of peace, than by professing their willingness to accept a provisional article upon those heads, in the event of the American plenipotentiaries considering themselves authorised to accede to the general principles, upon which such an article ought to be founded. With a view to enable the American plenipotentiaries to decide, how far the conclusion of such an article is within the limit of their general discretion, the undersigned are directed to state fully and distinctly, the basis upon which alone Great Britain sees any prospect of advantage in the continuance of the negotiations at the present time.

The undersigned have already had the honor of stating to the American plenipotentiaries, that in considering the points above referred to, as a sine qua non of any treaty of peace, the view of the British government is the permanent tranquility and security of the Indian nations, and the prevention of those jealousies and irritations, to which the frequent alteration of the Indian limits has heretofore given rise.

For this purpose it is indispensably necessary, that the Indian nations who have been, during the war, in alliance with Great Britain, should, at the termination of the war, be included in the pacification.

It is equally necessary, that a definite boundary should be assigned to the Indians, and that the contracting parties should guarantee the integrity of their territory, by a mutual stipulation, not to acquire by purchase, or otherwise, any territory within the specified limits. The British government are willing to take, as the basis of an article on this subject, those stipulations of the treaty of Greenville, subject to modifications, which relate to a boundary line.

As the undersigned are desirous of stating every point in connexion with the subject, which may reasonably influence the decision of the American plenipotentiaries in the exercise of their discretion, they avail themselves of this opportunity to repeat what they have already stated, that Great Britain desires the revision of the frontier between her North American dominions and those of the United States, not [illegible] any view to an acquisition of territory as such, but for the purpose of securing her possessions, and preventing future disputes.

The British government consider the lakes, from lake Ontario to lake Superior, both inclusive, to be the natural military frontier of the British possessions in North America. As the weaker power on the North American continent, she least capable of acting offensively, and the most exposed to sudden invasion, Great Britain considers the military occupation of these lakes as necessary to the security of her dominions. A boundary line equally dividing these waters, with a right on each to arm, both upon the lakes and upon their shores, is calculated to create a contest for naval ascendancy in peace as well as in war. The power which occupies these lakes should, as a necessary result, have the military occupation of both shores.

In furtherance of this object, the British government is prepared to propose a boundary: But as this might be misconstrued as an intention to extend their possessions southward of the lakes, which is by no means the object they have in view, they are disposed to leave the territorial limits undisturbed, and as incident to them, the free commercial navigation of the lakes, provided that the American government will stipulate not to maintain, or construct, any fortifications upon, or within a limited distance of the shores, or maintain or construct, any armed vessel upon the lakes in question, or in the rivers which empty themselves into the same.

If this can be adjusted, there will then remain for discussion the arrangement of the north western boundary between lake Superior and the Mississippi, the free navigation of that river, and such a variation of the line of frontier as may secure a direct communication between Quebec and Halifax.

The undersigned trust, that the full statement which they have made of the views and objects of the British government in requiring the pacification of the Indian nations, and a permanent limit to their territories, will enable the American plenipotentiaries to conclude a provisional article upon the basis above stated. Should they feel it necessary to refer to the government of the United States, for further instructions, the undersigned feel it incumbent upon them to acquaint the American plenipotentiaries, that their government cannot be precluded, by any thing that has passed, from varying the terms at present proposed, in such a manner as the state of the war, at the time of resuming the conferences, may, in their judgment, render advisable.

The undersigned avail themselves of this occasion to renew to the plenipotentiaries of the United States, the assurance of their high consideration.

(Signed) GAMBIER,
HENRY GOULBURN,
WILLIAM ADAMS.

Ghent, 19th August, 1814.

The Montreal papers say, that in spite of our victories, they will yet "bring us *down*"—"We owe them one" for this unintentional compliment—for how can they bring us *down*, if we are not *already up?* They are forced then to confess that we at present are ascendant over the boasted prowess of England.—But they threaten to bring us down as their forefathers did the Dutch, who were at one time better sailors than us. What a degenerate race then must these boasting Englishmen be! *We* have beat those, whose fathers have beat the Dutch, who could so easily have beat us!—*Enquirer.*

Englishmen of all Countries!

The crew of a British privateer taken lately on the southwards by our gun boats, tho' consisting of only 26 men (colored and uncolored,) is stated to have originated in no less than 16 different countries and islands, viz. From England 6, Bermuda 3, Ireland 2, Portugal 2, Italy 2, Scotland 1, Nova Scotia 1, Germany 1, Sweden 1, Prussia 1, Norway 1, Malta 1, Corsica 1, France 1, Cuba 1, Martinique 1.

While Great Britain employs such motley groups of "black spirit and white, blue spirits and grey," against us, to kill, take, sink, burn and destroy, one would think she need not be so tenacious of her claims to the perpetual allegiance of her own subjects, and so violent in her charges against us for harboring and naturalizing in time of peace the natives of other countries, in a civil and legal way.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

☞ An elegant silver mounted SWORD for sale.—Enquire at this Office.

TOWN OF WASHINGTON:

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1814.

Territorial Legislature.

A quorum of both houses formed on Monday last, elected their officers, and deputed a joint committee to inform his excellency the governor of their being ready to receive his communications.

TUESDAY.—Both houses being assembled in the legislative chamber, his excellency the governor appeared, & delivered the following

SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Legislative council, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

At this important crisis of our public concerns, when we are in daily expectation of being invaded by the enemy, who has announced to the world his determination to conduct the present contest upon principles, adverse to those which characterise civilized nations, it gives me peculiar satisfaction to meet the general assembly; not solely on account of the assistance which the executive branch of the government will derive from the representatives in their legislative capacity, but because an opportunity is thus afforded of advising with those in whom the people have confided.

Notwithstanding the unparalleled success which attended the arms of the patriotic state of Tennessee when acting against the Creek Indians, yet their decisive victories did not remove the necessity of having stationed upon the eastern frontier, a portion of our militia, for the purpose of protecting the inhabitants against the attacks of marauding parties, who would be impelled to commit depredations, both from a want of sustenance and a desire of revenge. I therefore deemed it expedient in April last, to order into service a sufficient number of troops to relieve those whose terms would expire in that month, thus, by keeping constantly upon the frontier a force competent to garrison the principal posts, we have been able to afford to our fellow citizens in that quarter a degree of security, which otherwise they would not have felt. Conformably to a requisition made by the president of the United States, upon the executives of the several states & territories, for a corps of ninety three thousand five hundred militia, orders were issued early in September last, for the quota of this territory (being five hundred infantry) to be organized and rendezvoused at points from whence they could be most conveniently marched to Mount Vernon.—This force was formed into five companies, agreeably to the military establishment of the United States, and were directed to repair to their place of destination, without delay. In addition to these corps, I furnished for the service of the United States, upon the requisition of major general Andrew Jackson, four full troops of dragoons; the entire force is now acting under the orders of that distinguished commander.

The alacrity with which the militia of this territory have on all occasions, when called into actual service, repaired to the standard of their country, the cheerfulness with which they have borne the privations of the camp, and the disposition they have uniformly shewn to acquire honorable fame by a faithful and ardent discharge of their duties, are sure indications that no exertions on our part, will be wanting to defend the country to the utmost extent of our means.

The act passed at the last session of the legislature, 'to reduce into one, and amend the several militia laws of the territory;' contains more salutary provisions than any of the former acts upon that subject—it is, however, extremely difficult to form any general system for the organization of the militia, in which experience will not discover defects. The present law does not clearly ascertain how the court martial is to be appointed for the trial of persons who incur the penalties annexed to the offence of failing to repair to the place of rendezvous or furnish a substitute when drafted or ordered into service. To remedy this defect, I suggest to the legislature the propriety of making it the duty of each colonel to order a court martial, to convene within a limited time after every draft that may be made from his regiment, for the purpose of trying offenders of this description.

I transmitted to the legislature at their last session, a report from the secretary of the territory, relative to the number of copies of the laws in his office. There is at present but one entire copy of the acts on hand—I therefore deem it my duty to ask your attention to this subject, and to recommend that capable persons be appointed to revise and digest the statutes now in force.

Every year affords additional evidence of the superiority of a permanent revenue system, to the mode formerly pursued of laying a tax annually to meet the disbursements of the government. The present system has been gradually improved by experience since its adoption, and now appears to be well calculated to answer all the purposes for which it was at first intended.

On the first day of October, in the year 1813, the cash in the treasury amounted to four thousand one hundred and ninety-five dollars. The amount received into the treasury from that period until the thirtieth day of September last, is twenty-six thousand six hundred and eighty-one dollars and sixty-six cents; making a total of thirty thousand eight hundred and seventy-six dollars and sixty-six cents. Out of this sum have been paid the current demands of the year, amounting to sixteen thousand five hundred and sixty-one dollars & eighteen cents; leaving a balance in the treasury on that day, of fifteen thousand one hundred and fifteen dollars and forty eight cents, including eighteen hundred dollars formerly appropriated for a specific object, but not expended. The amount received since the thirtieth day of September last, and the disbursements made within the same period, have not been ascertained; the result, however, it is probably, will be in favor of the treasury. From this statement of our finances, I am of opinion that four thousand dollars of the money in the treasury, may be safely applied to other than the ordinary expenditures of the government. It will be evident to the legislature, that the defence and security of the country, ought to claim their first attention. I therefore recommend that this sum be appropriated for the purpose of purchasing military equipments to furnish such corps of militia as events may require to be called into actual service.

The communications to the government of the United States, from our plenipotentiaries charged with negotiating peace with Great Britain, contain a developement of the views of the enemy, which must rouse the indignation of every American who is unwilling to exchange the condition of a citizen of the only free country on earth, for that of a subject of a foreign monarch. It was believed by those who understood the extent of the principles upon which the British government advocated & justified her infractions and aggressions previous to the declaration of war, that encroachments on her part would be limited only by our inclination and ability to resist. The odious conditions upon which alone she is now willing to put an end to hostilities, proves the correctness of this opinion. She asks for important cessions of country; the exclusive military occupation of the lakes; the right to interfere in the adjustment of the Indian boundary line to lands within the limits of the United States; and further, that our government should be inhibited from purchasing any portion of the Indian territory. To accede, fellow citizens, to these conditions, would be to acknowledge ourselves a degraded and a degenerated people. It is true, the privations and hardships of war are great, the losses of many irreparable; but upon a review of the late events of the contest, there will be found no cause for dejection. Let us therefore cultivate harmony among ourselves, discard all local prejudices, which have only a tendency to weaken our efforts, and determine with one mind to support the attributes of that independence which our fathers obtained by their valor, and transmitted to us unimpaired.

DAVID HOLMES.

Town of Washington, 8th Nov. 1814.

Extract of a letter from the hon. Wm. Lattimore to the Editor of the Washington Republican, dated

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 17.

"The bill to extend the right of suffrage in our territory, meets with much opposition in the senate. Some are opposed to the principle, whilst others conceive that its provisions would violate the compact between Georgia and the United States. These objections, combined, greatly endangers its passage. I am doing what I can to save it; but not with sanguine hopes of success.

"Accounts of the success of the expedition against the pirates of Barrataria, are received here with much satisfaction.

"You will see that the question relative to a removal of the seat of government of the United States, is at length decided in the negative."

We have been authorised and requested to state, that

Col. Joseph Sessions,

Will serve in the present session of the legislature, if elected, in the room of William Snodgrass, esq.

The integrity and principles of col. Sessions are well known, from his long former services in the legislature—and on the all-important question of a suspension of executions, he stands pledged to obey the instructions of his constituents.

We have been authorised [illegible] to state, that maj. N. Swayze, ([illegible] candidate to fill the vacancy in the present session of the legislature, occasioned by the resignation of Wm. Snodgrass, esq.) has declared in unequivocable terms, that *he is opposed to any kind of suspension of executions, or stop-law whatever.*

☞ The election takes place on Friday & Saturday next, at the court house in Washington and city hall in Natchez.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

Washington City, October 14.

Another Important Message.

The president sent another very important message to congress to-day. It comprises the instructions with which our commissioners for treaty of peace with G. B. were furnished, from their first appointment, under the offered Russian mediation, until their translation to Ghent. A part of this message being as we understand, of a confidential nature, we, of course, know nothing of it. The mass of letters and extracts of letters, which this communication embraces, allowed to be made public, is considerable. Taken in connection with the message of the 10th inst. they present a complete view of executive proceedings for the restoration of peace between the United States and Great Britain, from April, 1813, to the middle of last August.

Our readers will not expect, in a summary hastily thrown together, a very precise account of the contents of these documents. That indeed, would be impossible; for a great portion of them is argumentative, and, therefore, not susceptible of abbreviation. The following outline, however, is substantially correct:

The message of to-day consists of a series of letters from Mr. Monroe, secretary of state, to our commissioners, addressed to them at the time of their departure from this country, and at St. Petersburg, Gottenburg, & Ghent. The dates are, from the 15th April, 1813, to the 11th August, 1814, both inclusive.

The first letter (that of April 15th, 1813,) is the most interesting; because it was written before the downfall of the French power in Europe, and shows the terms upon which, when England was much embarrassed with weighty wars near home, the United States were willing to conclude a treaty of peace with her.

The chief points enumerated, are those of blockades, and impressments.

With respect to blockades, as the British had declared their intention of always stationing a force before an invested place, sufficiently strong to render the blockade lawful; & had moreover revoked their orders in council; the United States were willing to waive that topic; our commissioners, at the same time, being instructed to procure a more exact definition of blockade, to be inserted in the treaty, if possible.

On the subject of impressment, the United States proposed to give vigorous effect to the act of congress for preventing foreign seamen from being employed on board American vessels, public or private.

The president, in addition, was willing, in order to give greater force to the congressional act, to compel foreigners, desirous of becoming naturalized, to report themselves in court, once in each of the five years of required probation, so as to hinder all seamen (who would necessarily be absent a great part of the time,) from becoming naturalized at all, except they relinquish the seafaring life for five years, in which time, it is presumed, their habits would be broken.

The president further offered:

1. Reciprocally to allow, by treaty, the employment of the seamen of the one party by the other.

2. Reciprocally to prohibit, by treaty, the employment of the seamen of the one party by the other.

3. Or, to adopt any efficient precautions, or provisions, which might be suggested by Great Britain, and were not repugnant to the constitution of the United States, for totally excluding British seamen from our ships, public and private. And Mr. Monroe remarks, that it is a growing sentiment in the United States, that we ought to rely upon ourselves for the supply of seamen necessary to our navigation and commerce.

In other respects, it appears from Mr. Monroe's letters, that the United States claimed indemnity for various classes of spoliations of American property, seized and condemned under different pretexts, all contrary to the law of the nations.

By the letters of this message, of a date subsequent to the peace between France, Great Britain and the continental powers of Europe generally, it appears that, [illegible] our citizens having been relinquished in practice, the United States were willing [illegible] discussion on that head, [illegible] to resist it again if resorted to, [illegible]

[illegible]etter received by a gentleman in this ci[illegible] rom New York, states, that the Ameri[illegible] sloop of war Peacock, sunk, after an ac[illegible] n of 15 minutes, the British sloop of war [illegible]olumbine, of 20 guns and 158 men, in the British Channel—the crew all perished. The Peacock received very little injury.

Well Done, Peacock!

Liverpool, (England) Aug. 2.

The Venus, from Bordeaux bound to the Clyde, was taken on Thursday last, about eleven at night, between Cork and Waterford, about ten leagues from the land, by the Peacock, American sloop of war, of 20 guns, thirty pounders, and two long eighteen pounders, and 145 men. She has also taken the Adeona, from Liverpool to Quebec; and the cutter Fortitude, from Liverpool to London. The Venus and Fortitude she destroyed; the Adeona she plundered, & gave her up to the crew on Friday last; she has since arrived at Dublin; the American then went in chase of a fleet of twenty sail, from Bordeaux, six of which were in sight when the Adeona was let off. The Peacock had previously taken a ship from the Brazils, with hides and tallow; she sailed from Savannah on the 4th of June, and was chased by two British frigates, but escaped by superior sailing.

Dublin, (Ireland) Aug. 2.

The Peacock, American sloop of war, mounting twenty 32 pounders, and two long nines, with a complement of 150 men is now in the Irish channel. The crews of several vessels sunk by her, arrived on Saturday at Dunbury. The sails of the Peacock were much injured, in consequence of *a severe engagement which she had with a British sloop of war, name unknown, which she unfortunately sunk.* On Friday morning she was off Wexford coast. She has done *much mischief*—all the captured vessels have been burnt.

The Peacock was cruising on the 30th ult. about seven leagues S. S. W. of Waterford tower.

Montreal, Sept. 24.

There must have been some object of still greater importance for ten or twelve thousand men to perform than forcing the 'Saranac,' and calmly witnessing the destruction of the British flotilla. Military people generally agree, that to have taken Plattsburgh and its forts, required no co-operation of the fleet; and if the 'ulterior object' was to make a conquest of Vermont, Plattsburgh was the road; and that the American fleet could not have interrupted the march of the troops to St. Albans and Burlington more than on the route to Sackett's Harbor. But here, again, a wise head starts an ulterior object,' which, (sanguine as we are) we never thought of; this was to proceed against Albany, like Burgoyne, to co-operate with the British force on the coast. This is a great immagination certainly, and worthy a Cæsar or Pompey. For all that, could not the land forces have still saved the flotilla, and made sure also of the enemy? The lake would have been clear, and our army might have proceeded on by land and water to Whitehall, which is only sixty miles from Albany; but again, if it was attempted to take that place, Vermont was the side to march by—and it that was thought impracticable, we ask why expose the army at all?

The Saranac.—This streamlet, now become as celebrated at Plattsburgh as the Eurotas was at Sparta, is described by Dr. Morse as follows—"A river which rises from several lakes among the mountains west of lake Champlain, and after a N. E. course of 70 miles enters the lake at Plattsburgh. It has several rapids around which [illegible] carrying paths; it abounds with various kinds of fish." If Joel Barlow had been [illegible], the modern Homer would have completed an Epic Poem of 300 pages on this river, and the disgrace of the British on its banks.

We have inserted general M'Comb's general order; along with other unofficial documents of the enemy, relating to the late occurrences on lake Champlain; and really we are persuaded they are candid statements; as modest as ours would have been, had we been placed in similar circumstances. The Americans in full humility, ascribe their deliverance to the *Omnipotence of a Ruling Providence,* the little they attribute to their own valor may be pardoned, particularly in a nation where the rudiments of war are yet to be known. To them it is no contemptible [illegible] to build [illegible] they are perhaps as [illegible] in their [illegible] the Romans [illegible] naval [illegible] Car[illegible] They [illegible] the Romans [illegible] soldiers [illegible] [illegible] than this [illegible] the [illegible]

Are we like the Carthagenians, who had to cede Sicily and Sardinia, also become bound to yield all British North America with the fisheries to an infant state, a nation of thirty-one years standing? If we go on at this rate, the inference cannot admit of any doubt. According to the progressed state of navigation, and the extended resourses of nations; the canal of the Atlantic is become to the moderns what the Mediterranean was to the ancients. [illegible] will imagine that we are not in [illegible] when the assertion is made that the continental powers of Europe, viz: France, Holland and Spain, are jealous of the British superiorty on the ocean; and that their desire is to see us weakened in this American contest.—We venture to predict that if the war lasts four years longer with various success, some European nation will take the part of America.

From the natural resources of the United States, she ought to be stronger by land than any European power can be on this continent; if she becomes victorious on shore, she will increase her demands on the ocean—with allies on her back. Louis the XVIII, may fool or die, Ferdinand is a fool; and the succeeding French monarch will probably govern in Spain. In this war, our enterprises by land are combined with those on the sea; should we meet with reverses in the former, the latter will be lessened greatly in their effects, however brilliant. The interesting topic would carry us too great a length for this number, it will be resumed in some other.

; DIED—On Wednesday last, the 2d inst capt. John Bisland, jun. in the 27th year of his age.

CASTIGATOR's VIIth LETTER,

TO THE

HON. *GEORGE POINDEXTER.*

Sir—Finding the advice given in the conclusion of my last letter, is not likely to have the desired effect, I address you again. Your misfortunes seem to multiply [illegible].

Acts which may have commenced in folly, are likely to terminate in crimes. As the intention constitutes the crime, nothing excepts your [illegible] nor from the consequences, but the uncertainty of intention; which the lawyers express in technical language, known, I presume, to your honor. Whether you are guilty, or not, the effects are the same to us, tho' they may not be so to yourself. You attack, individually, the people for petitioning, and judging for themselves—You then, judicially, attempt to restrain their right to investigate your conduct, through the medium of the press.

When, sir, the rights of the people are invaded, there is no time to enquire the cause. Repel the invasion, and then compromise for the injury done. The submission of a free people to the constituted authorities, is only a compliance with their own laws. The impartial administration of justice, procures a cheerful obedience from the people. They gratefully extend the respect due to the office of a good man, to one they think otherwise.

The late attempts made by your honor to destroy the liberty of the press, has roused the attention of every pretender to liberty and republican government. It leaves no ground for suspicion,—renders conjecture unnecessary—the act speaks for itself, in language not to be misunderstood. I mean to investigate its demerits with candor and decency. Respect is due to your station: but not to your illegal and unconstitutional act.

That your sentence against the printer, (col. Marschalk,) for him to remain in prison until he should give security to keep the peace and be of good behaviour, connectedly with the charge of libel, is contrary to law, I [illegible] gentleman of the pro[illegible] could you or your ob[illegible] general, produce a syllable of la[illegible] authority in support of your judgment. But numerous were the authorities and adjudged cases, both in England and the United States, shewing the law and the practice to be otherwise. And, in affirmation of which, your colleague, judge Simpson decided, on the habeas corpus, to release the printer.

Judge Simpson in delivering his opinion, took occasion whilst your honor was by his side, to declare "that "to bind a man to his good behavi- "our, before conviction for libel, was "not only contrary to law, the genius "and spirit of our government, but "to common sense and reason. That "it would be, in the court, prejudg- "ing the charge of libel, when it had "no such power. That it belonged "exclusively to the jury, to say whe- "ther this publication was a libel, or "not—That they were judges of the "law and the fact, & werenot bound "by the opinions of the court; altho' "they would generally respect them." The last part of your sentence, "that "he should not, in the mean time, "print, &c. in any form," was abandoned and stricken from the record *sub silentio.* Even to countenance the reading of such an arbitrary and unconstitutional act, exercised on a fellow citizen, in a case involving the rights of all, was calculated to excite horror and comtempt, in the breast of a virtuous and patriotic judge—resistance and fury in the people—dismay and terror in its author.

You ought to recollect, sir, that in all countries, the people will bear oppression only to a certain point. That it is, not a concurrence of calamitous circumstances, but the hand of despotism, which makes a free people resolute and desperate beyond the tone of civil authority.

The affections of a people to their government, are secured, more by a pure and impartial administration of justice, than by just decisions in questions of private right or wrong, between individuals. The bloody Jeffries himself, when he had no interest, was an upright judge. A judge may be honest in the decision of private causes; yet, a traitor to the liberties of the people. This he will manifest when a victim of his resentment is brought before him. He, then, prostitutes the sanctity and dignity of his office, to gratify his vengeance, and private malice. Was not this the case with col. Marschalk, the printer, whom you imprisoned several days illegally, and unconstitutionally? Had the jailor called to account for his mercy and the little indulgence he shewed the colonel, in bringing him out of a filthy room into his own apartment, to eat, and advise with his counsel.

These proceedings, odious & contemptible as they are, have, as yet, been born with by a prudent and generous people, who witnessed them. Do you not suppose, that self preservation will influence the most moderate, to make common cause, even with a man they do not like, but censure, when they see him persecuted in a way, which neither the letter nor the spirit of the law, will justify and authorise.

Lest the perusalof this letter should attract attention beyond a given point, and alarm your honor, I will avow the objests I have in view. The first is, to warn the people against similar invasions of their rights—the second may lead to much more important scenes, as respects yourself, in which your honor may probably be called upon to act, if not to suffer.

CASTIGATOR.

JUST PUBLISHED,

(PRICE 50 CENTS.)

And for sale at the office of the Washington Republican; by Miller & Thomas and John S. Ludlow, Natchez; J. hn M. Whitney, Greenville; James Wood, Gibson Port; R. G. Leckie, Woodville; and Edward Randolph, Pinckneyville:

LETTERS

Addressed to the

Hon. George Poindexter,

ONE OF THE JUDGES

OF THE MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY;

ON THE

SUBJECT OF BRITISH CLAIMS,

AND HIS ATTACK ON

THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

BY CASTIGATOR & PHILO-CASTIGATOR.

Mississippi Territory, Adams County.

Be it remembered, that on the third day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and in the thirty-ninth year of the independence and sovereignty of the United States of America, Andrew Marschalk of the territory and county aforesaid, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor in the words and figures following, to wit:

"Letters addressed to the hon. George Poindexter, one of the Judges of the Mississippi territory; on the subject of British Claims, and his attack on the Liberty of the Press. By Castigator & Philo-Castigator."

In conformity to the act of the congress of the United States, entitled "an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the time therein mentioned," and also to the act, entitled "an act, supplementary to the act entitled an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the time therein mentioned, and extending the benefit to the arts of designing, engraving and etching historical and other prints."

THEODORE STARK,
Clerk of the Superior court of said county.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans court of Adams county, will be exposed to public sale at the court house in the town of Washington, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of December next, all the personal estate of Benjamin F. Salvage, deceased, consisting of a quantity of new law books, horse, saddle and bridle, &c. The terms of sale will be, cash for all sums under ten dollars, and six months credit for all sums over, on the purchasers giving note with approved security.

W. Turpin, *Adm'r.*

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Benjamin F. Salvage, deceased, are requested to exhibit them, regularly authenticated, to the subscriber as early as possible, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make payment to

W. Turpin, *Adm'r.*

November 8, 1814. 30—3

M. Lancelle,

PROPOSES to open a Dancing School in the town of Washington, so soon as a sufficient number of pupils engage, to authorise the undertaking. He will teach twice in each week, on such days as may be found most convenient to his pupils.

A subscription paper is left at the office of the Washington Republican.

November 7, 1814. 30—

NOTICE.

I SHALL apply to the next Orphans court for the county of Adams, to be holden on the second Monday in January next, for a final settlement of the estate of Philip Gorrell, deceased, as far as my administration of the same.

Eliza D. Gorrell,
former Administratrix.

November 8, 1814. 30—3

NOTICE.

I SHALL apply to the next Orphans court for the county of Adams, to be holden on the second Monday in January next, for a final settlement of the estate of [illegible] Ludkins, deceased.

Dan[illegible] [illegible]ce, *Adm'r.*

November 8, 1814. 30—3

NOTICE.

WE shall apply to the next Orphans court for the county of Adams, to be holden on the second Monday in January next, for a final settlement of the estate of Thomas Reed, deceased, and a discharge from the administration thereof.

Prosper King, } *Adm'rs.*
John Bowles, }

November 8, 1814. 30—3

NOTICE.

I SHALL apply to the next Orphans court for the county of Adams, to be holden on the second Monday in January next, for a final settlement of the estate of Michael Bruner, deceased; and to be discharged from the administration thereof.

Ebenezer Howell,
Administrator of said estate.

November 8, 1814. 30—3

THE MUSE.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

INVOCATION.

Addressed to every friend of his country.

Sons of freedom! who have bled
Where WASHINGTON or WARREN led,
Over heads of mighty dead,
'Gainst a tyrant enemy,
See again! the battle lower!
Britain rallies all her power—
Now descends a fiery shower!
Cannons roar and rockets fly!

Shades of patriots in the grave!
Shades of parted heroes brave!
Born, your country's rights to save,
From a ruthless tyrant's sway!
Rouse your gallant sons to arms!
Bid them wake to freedom's charms!
Bid them rush to war's alarms!
Rouse! and drive their foes away.

Bid them hasten to the strand!
Sword to sword, and hand to hand!
Suffer not a foe to land
On the shores of Liberty!
Back to ocean drive the slaves!
There to perish in its waves!
Sink them to their wat'ry graves!
Worthy not on earth to die!

CHORUS.

Sons of patriots in the grave!
Sons of 'parted heroes brave!
Born, your country's rights to save
From a ruthless tyrant's sways!
Be not blind to freedom's charms!
Be not deaf to war's alarms!
Rouse ye! rouse ye! quick to arms!
Rouse, and drive your foe away.

Hasse ye, hasse ye, to the strand!
Sword to sword, and hand to hand!
Suffer not a foe to land,
On the shores of Liberty.
Back to ocean drive the slaves!
There to perish in its waves!
Sink them to their wat'ry graves!
Worthy not on earth to die!

An American of '76.

Virginia, Sept. 20, 1814

Late and interesting from Canada.

The following articles are taken from a Quebec paper now in our possession. "Re-colonization" does not appear to be the order of the day at Quebec. The specimens of fighting exhibited in the present campaign, is evidence to them, that they have an enemy, 'not to be contemned.' These articles, coming as they do from the official paper of sir George Prevost, will be read with interest.

The Quebec Mercury, with many other valuable documents, were intercepted this side of Kingston.—*Buffalo Gaz.*

Quebec, Aug 23.

We may every moment expect intelligence from Europe, on the question of the continuation of the war, or of a peace with the United States, as a short time must bring the depending differences between the two countries into such a state, that the negotiators may, in forensic language be said to be at issue; and it cannot take any great length of time to try the issue. As the American negotiators will unquestionably be well informed of the force sent out to America by G. Britain, that knowledge must have its due weight in lowering the American tone. This consideration, added to the very moderate disposition evinced by Great Britain, in the late European treaty of peace, and which disposition appears to be systematic holds out strong ground for believing that the United kingdom will meet the United States with temper, and such a conciliatory spirit, as we think will bring the war to a termination.

Of a new boundary between the Canadas we confess, whatever may be our wishes, we are not very sanguine in our expectations. With all our strength it would be rashness to attempt to penetrate to any distance into the enemy's country. Such a measure would infallibly expose our army to be taken in the rear, and produce perhaps another Saratoga disaster; therefore, the utmost that can be done, must be on the American border.—That, from this country, cannot be much; and therefore the advantages on which we should have to set up, upon to more territory, cannot be of a [illegible] impressive nature.

On their seaboard much mischief might unquestionably be inflicted on them, in the nature of chastisement; but this though a loss to them, would be no acquisition to us; and when once that mischief is accomplished, there ends the extent of our power;—they would have nothing more to fear, and only evince, perhaps, more pertinacity in their resistance to our claims. Rendered desperate and inaccessible to further attacks, their unbending spirit would only become more stubborn. To a terrapin system they have been pretty much accustomed, and must by this time be able to reconcile their minds to it. Their country is sufficiently abundant to keep them from starving, and luxuries for a time, they might make up their minds to renounce. If then, in addition to their being shut out from the East India trade, they should be, in some degree curtailed in the fisheries, we fear that it is as much as we can look for. If more be required and insisted on, the war we think, must go on;—but our present impression is that peace is not very distant. We may be mistaken—prescience we pretend not to; but every one has a right to an opinion; we claim no more.

On the Niagara frontiers the war, for the moment, appears to stand still; but this can be considered no more than a short calm before a storm. Our troops may very well be allowed a little respite. They have lately seen and felt severe service. They have, at present, an enemy to contend with not to be contemned by them. Even the heroes of Spain, Portugal and France may require a little breathing time; but a day will come when they may be expected to rise in their might, and woe to them on whom their arm shall fall.

RULES OF BRITISH WARFARE.

"*No quarters to the d——d Yankee rascals*" —on the frontiers.*

"*Destroy and lay waste such towns and districts upon the coast as may be found assailable.*"†

And these are the humane maxims by which Great Britain intends to wage her savage war upon us!—These are the denunciations, by which she hopes to bow our proud spirits to "unconditional submission!" Insane!

Americans! behold the enemy with whom you are at war! Your countrymen butchered in the very act of asking for quarters! Your seacoasts laid desolate! Your towns reduced to ashes! Or if unfortunately for them, they lay themselves at her feet, she treats them as the highwayman treats the wretch, when he places the pistol at his breast, "Your life or your purse, sir!" Let the fate of poor, lost, degraded Alexandria warn you!

What then becomes of the tender mercies of Great Britain? Of her regard for private property?—Away with such contemptible cant! What Cockburn and others *had* evinced by their *acts*, Cochrane now confesses by *words*. If you submit, you are stripped of your property, as well as your honor. Then, let us defend ourselves like men. The only way to defend ourselves is to defy the enemy, and resist him by the sword.

But as we know not where his blows may fall, as this uncertainty in his movements may require us to call out a variety of troops and to expend large stocks of money, as it may expose our coasts to desolation, we must diversify our operations, *send* 30,000 *troops into Canada*, and transfer the seat of war from the gates of Rome to the gates of Carthage. By thus pushing the war into the enemy's country, we compel him to transport his troops to Canada and rid our own coasts of his mercinaries.

To raise these 30,000 troops, let us do as we did in the days of the revolution.—So many men either to furnish a soldier among themselves, or contribute money to furnish a substitute, to act during the war. Thus, such as do not wish to risk their *persons*, may open their purses.

It is a *vigorous* war which *seems* to promise a speedy or favorable peace.

*General Gaines's letter to the Secretary of War.

†Admiral Cochrane's letter to the Secretary of State.

From a Halifax paper of August 27.

It is understood, that the grand expedition preparing at Bordeaux for America, under the gallant lord Hill, is destined for the Chesapeake direct. Our invincible little army in Canada will at the same instant be directed to make a movement in the direction of the Susquehanna: and both armies will, therefore, in all probability, meet at Washington, Philadelphia, or Baltimore. The seat of the American government, *but more particularly Baltimore*, is to be the immediate object of attack. In the diplomatic circles it is also rumored that our naval and military commanders on the American station, have no power to conclude an armistice or suspension of arms. They carry with them certain *terms* which will be offered to the American government *at the point of the bayonet*. The terms of course are not made public; but we have every reason to believe that America will be left *in a much worse situation as a naval and commercial power than she was at the commencement of the war.*

ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE,

LYING on St. Catharine creek, two miles above Washington; about eight acres of which is cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises, a tolerable cabin, and other out-houses, a good saw mill that works by draught of horse or oxen, a good spring very convenient to the house; also a large pair of wheels, and some farming utensils.—Terms may be known by application to

John W. Bryan.

Washington, November 1, 1814. 29—am

Mississippi Territory, } Adams Superior court of Law
Adams County, } and Equity, October term 1814.

DAVID HAVARD *vs* SAMUEL THOMPSON.

THE defendant, Samuel Thompson, not having entered his appearance in this case according to the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this territory, but resides in the state of South Carolina:

Therefore, on motion of the complainant's counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendant do appear and answer the complainant's bill, on or before the first day of the next term, the same will be taken pro confesso, and the matter thereof be decreed accordingly: and that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in the territory, for four weeks in succession.

29—4 (Signed) THEODORE STARK.

WAS committed to the jail of Claiborne county, on the 30th inst. a negro fellow, who calls himself PETER, about 25 years of age, near six feet high, very black, says he belongs to Geo. N. Regan, of the state of Louisiana.—The owner is requested to take him away.

[illegible] Briggs, *J. C. C.*

Port Gibson, October [illegible] 29—3

BOOTS & SHOES.

RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA;

AND FOR SALE AT THE VENDUE OFFICE, A FEW TRUNKS OF

BOOTS & SHOES,

Of the newest fashion and best quality, which will be sold very low—consisting of

BEST back strap, [illegible] top, and hussar BOOTS, (some patent [illegible])
Men's and youth's best SHOES, lined and bound,
Ladies' morocco SHOES, (chiefly black.)
Do. kid, colored and black.

John Henderson.

Natchez, October 8. 28—

BEST Kentucky Bagging,
Rope and Twine,
For sale at the Vendue office.

JOHN HENDERSON.

Natchez, Oct. 18. 28—

Estrays—Jefferson County.

TAKEN up by Rufus Pucket, a sorrel mare, 11 years old, no brands perceivable, with considerable saddle and collar marks, both hind feet white, and considerable white in her forehead and on her nose, [illegible] hands high—appraised to forty dollars. [illegible] 14.

Also taken up [illegible] cream-colored mare, about 15 years old, [illegible] hands & an inch high, branded on the near shoulder [illegible] AW, left hind foot white, blaze in the face—valued to twenty-five dollars. October 2[illegible] 1814.

Jno. M. Whitney, *R. J. C.*

At a Superior court of Law and Equity continued and held in and for the county of Claiborne, on Saturday the 10th day of September, 1814,

JOSEPH MOORE, *Complt.*,
JOHN F. GILLASPIE, *Deft.* } *IN CHANCERY.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this territory, on motion it is ordered by the court, that publication be made for weeks in the Washington Republican, notifying the said John F. Gillaspie, that unless he be and appear here at the next term of this court, to be holden on Monday the second day of March next, and plead answer or demur, to the complainant's bill, the same shall be taken as confessed and decreed accordingly.

(A copy.) Teste,

P. A. Vandorn, *Clk.*

27—4.

Tax Collector's Sales.

WILL be exposed for sale at the court house in Claiborne county, on Monday the 12th day of December next, the following tracts of land and town lots, situated in said county, or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon, if not sooner discharged.

	CRES.	DOLLS	CTS
Ann Bradshears,	1000	22	20
Abner Green,	1712 (county tax)	8	20
Estate of Jesse Griffin or John Smith,	222	4	57
Heirs of John Hartley,	2666	33	26
Heirs of Ann Catron Hartley,	1000	8	00
Heirs of Thos. Inglish,	40	6	92
Ditto, for the year [illegible]		7	26
William Leak,	6[illegible]	6	12
Robert More,	847	10	80
Stephen B. Minor,	760	13	15
John Robinson,	247	9	00
Moses More,	town lot,	9	75

H. Harmon,
Tax Collector Claiborne county.

Sept. 1, 1814. 28—3m*

Tax Collector's Sales.

WILL be exposed for sale at the court house in Franklin county, in the town of Franklin on Saturday the thirty first of December next, the following tracts of land, situated in said county, or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon with costs, unless sooner discharged.

	DOLLS.	CTS
Darling Bradley or Minor Sturges, 640 acres of land, dry bayou,	9	80
Robert or James Moor, 600 acres in two tracts, joining or near each other,	[illegible]	
John W. Hambleton, 336 acres,		
Heirs of Henry Moor, 404 ac[illegible]		
James Garnet or William [illegible] 120 acres, a part [illegible] formerly belon[illegible] ling, for the ye[illegible]		

Sept. 19 [illegible]

I WILL have horses well fed with corn and [illegible] der, and otherwise attended to at my farm [illegible] mile south-east of Washington, at the rate of [illegible] cents each, per day; but will not be accountable for accidents or escapes.

John W. Bryan.

November 1, 1814. 29—3

JAMES FORT MUSE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS removed from Washington, and will keep his office permanently, in future, in Mr. John Rabb's Large House on Main Street, in Natchez.

August 8, 1814. 17—

HIDES.

Leather, Saddery, or Shoes,

Will be given for green or well cured

HIDES & SKINS,

Delivered at the shop of

Geo. Newman,
NATCHEZ—or
At the Tan-yard of the subscriber, Washington.

JNO. NEWMAN.

, Liberal wages will be given to Journeymen Tanners and Curriers. Apply as above.

25th July, 1814. 15—tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUG & MEDICINAL STORE,

By William E. Lehman,

South East corner of Main and Second Streets

Where may be had the following, together with almost every other article in his line of business, which he is determined to sell on the lowest terms;

[illegible] Jesuits Bark,	50 lb Annotto,
100 powdered Jalap,	100 Tamarinds,
50 do, Rhubarb,	100 Epsom Salts,
50 Calomel,	50 Rochelle do,
150 Flake & com. Manna	20 Spanish Flies,
100 Senna Alexan, and Tripoli,	50 Verdigris,
100 Flor. Sulphur,	400 Pot & Pearl Ashes,
250 Crem. Tartar,	50 lb Gum Camphor,
40 doz. P. P. Syringes,	50 do. Aloes,
20 lb Tartar Emetic,	100 do. Arabic,
20 do Ipecacuanha,	25 do. Dragant,
50 Sweet Sp Nitre	20 do. Opium,
30 dozen Lancets,	100 Bottles Castor Oil,
50 gross Vials assorted,	50 Aqua Fortis,
	50 Oil of Vitriol.

Sugar of Lead, White Vitriol, Lee's Pills, Anderson's Pills, Bateman's Drops, British Oil, Turlington's Balsam, Stoughton's Bitters, Scales and Weights, Tooth Instruments, Mortars and Pestles, Trusses, Bed-pans, Assafœtida, Gentian Root, common and patent Lint.

ALSO—*N. S. Allison & Co's.* Pure LEMON ACID, for Punch, Lemonade, Shrub, &c.

PAINTS—DRY,

50lb. VERMILLION, Red Lead, Spanish Brown, Dutch Pink, Rose Pink, Whitings, Yellow Ochre, Ivory Black, Patent Yellow, Kings Yellow, Terra de Sienna, 200 papers Lamp Black.

FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

80 doz. Windsor Soap,	Drop Lake
50 do Teeth Brushes,	Large Wafers
Tooth Powder,	Small do.
Paints in small boxes,	White Wax,
Copal Varnish,	Indelible Ink,
Essence of Lemon,	India do
Do Lavender,	Ink Powder,
Do Rosemary,	Prussian Blue, No. 1 & 2
Spirits of Turpentine,	Shaving Powder.

Glue, Nutmegs, Sponge, Essential Salt of Lemon and Cinnamon, warranted of the first quality.

Physicians and Country Store-keepers, wishing to purchase, would find it their advantage to call as above.

May 4th 1814. 4—

THE commissioners appointed by the Orphans court of Adams county, to receive and report on the claims against the estate of JAMES SHANNON, dec. give notice that they will attend at the counting room of Messrs. S. & H. Postlethwaite, corner of Main and Front street, Natchez, the first Saturday in every month, until the first Saturday in January next.

H. Postlethwaite,
Jno. Richards,
Jas. Kercheval.

Natchez, August 8th, 1814. 18—tf

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Orphans court of the county of Adams, commissioners to receive and report on the claims against the estate of William M. Byrne, dec. give notice, that they will attend, for that purpose, at the counting room of Messrs. S. and H. Postlethwaite, in the city of Natchez, the last Saturday in every month, until the last Saturday in December, next, inclusive. All persons interested are requested to exhibit their claims properly authenticated.

WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN.

"*I hold the maxim no leſs applicable to public than to private affairs, that* HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY." George Washington to the People.

[VOL. II.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1814. [No. 31.]

WASHINGTON, (MISS. TER.)
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
By ANDREW MARSCHALK.

TERMS OF THE WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN—Four Dollars per annum, half always in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a ſquare or 225 ſquare letters, inſerted three times for one Dollar—thirty-ſeven and a half cents for every ſubſequent inſertion, if accompanied with CASH—if charged, one dollar for the firſt inſertion, and fifty cents for each continuance.

THE MUSE.

MACDONOUGH's VICTORY.

O, freemen! raiſe a joyous ſtrain!
Aloft the Eagle towers,
"*We've met the enemy*" again—
Again have made them "OURS!"

Champlain! the cannon's thundering voice,
Proclaims thy waters free;
Thy foreſt-waving hills rejoice,
And echo—*Victory!*

The ſtriped flag upon thy wave
Triumphantly appears,
And to inveſted landſmen [illegible]
A ſtar of promiſe [illegible]
[illegible] to the world, Fame [illegible]
The deed with new [illegible]
While from the CONQUERED FLEET reſounds
Our ſeamen's loud huzzas!

Britannia, round thy haggard brows
Bind bitter wormwood [illegible]
For lo! again thy [illegible] bows
To valient Yankee [illegible]

But, O! what chaplet can be found
MACDONOUGH's brows to grace?
"'Tis done!" The glo[illegible] wreath is bound,
Which Time can ne[illegible]

And ſtill a juſt—a rich [illegible]
His country has to give
He ſhall be firſt in her [illegible]
And with her PERRY live!

Columbia! though thy cannon's roar
On ſea and land has prevail'd,
And there alone—while round each ſhore
Out-numb'ring ſhips aſſail—

Yet deed with deed, and name with name,
Thy gallant ſons ſhall blend,
Till the bright arch of naval fame
O'er the broad ocean bend!

September 15 1814

Official Letters.

Copy of a letter from Major General Brown to the Secretary of War, dated

Head Quarters Camp fort Erie,
October 1ſt. 1814.

SIR—Looking over my official account of the action of the 17th ultimo, I find that the names of the regiments which compoſed gen. Miller's command, have not been given.—As I believe it even more important to diſtinguiſh corps than individuals, I am anxious to correct this miſtake. Gen. Miller on that day commanded the remains of the 9th and 11th infantry and a detachment of the 19th. Of three field officers who were attached to them, two were ſeverely wounded; lieut col. Aſpinwall, of the 9th, gallantly leading his men to the attack on the enemy's entrenchments; and maj r Trimble, of the 19th, who was ſhot within their works, conducting with great ſkill and bravery. A detachment of the 17th regiment was attached to the 21ſt.

Very reſpectfully your moſt obedient ſervant,

JACOB BROWN.

Hon. Secretary of War.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Campbell to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

St. Marys, October 8th, 1814.

SIR—I have the misfortune to inform you of the loſs of gun veſſel, No 160, commanded by Thomas Paine, junr. ſailing maſter. He was from Savannah with convoy, and about eight leagues from this place was taken. The enemy had ten boats of different deſcriptions, and a ſloop fitted out as a tender full of men. They were manned from the frigate Lacedemonian, and other veſſels, names unknown, having on board about 200 men. They entered St. Andrew's Sound on [illegible] with the the reſidue on the ſick liſt. The enemy landed all the ſick and wounded, except Mr. Paine, fifteen in number, on a ſand bank near the bar of St. Andrew's Sound, a ſituation from which they could not extricate themſelves, but at the riſk of their lives, and one of them was drowned in the attempt;—thoſe that could not ſwim, were obliged to remain on the bank, and muſt have been drowned had not timely relief been given them by a few inhabitants formerly of this place, who took them off at a moment when a few minutes would have terminated their exiſtence. They all declare that they could have ſurvived but a few moments longer. Eleven of thoſe unfortunate men have arrived at this place; by their ſtatement of the action I have reaſon to believe that every man did his duty on board the gun boat, yet, ſtrange to tell, we had but three men wounded, Mr. Paine included, who fell early in the action. The enemy's loſs as far as I can learn is about twenty killed and wounded, of the latter a lieut. with the loſs of an arm, and two midſhipmen with the loſs of a hand each. The enemy was in ſight yeſterday. Their orders are, I underſtand to deſtroy the [illegible] this place and Savannah.

I have the honor to be, with great reſpect, ſir, your obedient ſervant,

HUGH G. CAMPBELL.

Hon. William Jones, Secretary of the Navy.

Capt. Blakeley's Cruise.

Copy of a letter from capt. Johnson Blakeley to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. ſloop Waſp, L'Orient 8th July, 1814.

SIR—On Tueſday, the 28th ult. being then in lat. 48, 36, N. and long. 11, 15, W. we fell in with, engaged, and after an action of nineteen minutes, captured his Britannic majeſty's ſloop of war the Reindeer, William Manners, eſq. commander. Annexed are the minutes of our proceedings on that day, prior to and during the continuance of the action.

Where all did their duty and each appeared anxious to excel, it is very difficult to diſcriminate. It is, however, only rendering them their merited due, when it is declared of lieuts. Reily and Bury, 1ſt and 3d of this veſſel, and whoſe names will be found among thoſe of the conquerors of the Guerrier and the Java; and of Mr. Tillinghaſt, 2d lieut. who was greatly inſtrumental in the capture of the Boxer; that their conduct and courage on this occaſion fulfilled the higheſt expectation and gratified every wiſh. Sailing maſter Carr is alſo entitled to great credit for the zeal and ability with which he diſcharged his various duties.

The cool and patient conduct of every officer and man while expoſed to the fire of the ſhifting gun of the enemy and without an opportunity of returning it, could only be equalled by the animation and ardor exhibited when actually engaged, or by the promptitude and firmneſs with which every attempt of the enemy to board was met and ſucceſsfully repelled.

The Reindeer mounted ſixteen 24 lb. carronades, two long ſix or nine pounders, and a ſhifting 12 pound carronade, with a complement of one hundred and eighteen men on board. Her crew were ſaid to be the pride of Plymouth.

Our loſs in men has been ſevere, owing in part to the proximity of the two veſſels and the extreme ſmoothneſs of the ſea, but chiefly in repelling boarders. That of the enemy, however, was infinitely more ſo as will be ſeen by the liſt of killed and wounded on both ſides.

Six round ſhot ſtruck our hull, and many grape which did not penetrate far. The foremaſt received a 24 lb. ſhot, which paſſed through its centre, and our rigging and ſails were a good deal injured.

The Reindeer was literally cut to pieces in a line with her ports; her upper works, boats and ſpare ſpars were one complete wreck. A breeze ſpringing up next afternoon her foremaſt went by the board.

Having received all the priſoners on board, [illegible] number of wounded occupied [illegible] with their baggage, the [illegible] of the 29th ſet [illegible] up.

[illegible] reſpectfully,

[illegible]EY.

Minutes of the action between the United States' sloop Wasp and H. B. M. sloop Reindeer, on the 28th June, 1814, lat. 48, 36, N. long. 11, 15, W.

At 4, a. m. light breezes and cloudy; at 1·4 after 4 diſcovered two ſails, two points before the lee beam, kept away in chaſe, ſhortly after diſcovered one ſail, on the weather beam; altered the courſe and hauled by in chaſe of the ſail to windward. At 8, ſail to windward bore E. N. E, wind very light; at 10, the ſtranger ſail bearing E. by N. hoiſted an Engliſh enſign and pendant, and diſplayed a ſignal at the main (blue and yellow diagonally.) Meridian light airs and clouds, at half paſt 12, p m. diagonally, at the fore, & fired a gun; 1 h. 15 m. called all hands to quarters and prepared for action; 1 h. 22 m. believing we could weather the enemy, tacked ſhip and ſtood for him, 1 h. 50 m.—the enemy tacked ſhip and ſtood from us, 1 h. 56 m.—hoiſted our colors and fired a gun to windward, which was anſwered by the enemy with another to windward, 2 h. 20 m.—the enemy ſtill ſtanding from us—ſet the royals, 2 h. 25 m.—ſet the flying jib, 2 h 29 m.—the enemy having tacked for us, took in the ſtayſails, 2 h. 47 m.—furled the royals, 2 h. 51 m. ſeeing that the enemy would be able to weather us, tacked ſhip 3 h. 3 m.—the enemy hoiſted his flying jib, brailed up our mizen, 3 h. 15 m.—the enemy on our weather quarter, diſtant about 60 yards, fired his ſhifting gun, a 12 pound carronade at us, loaded with round and grape ſhot, from his top gallant fore caſtle, 3 h. 17 m.—fired the ſame gun a ſecond time, 3 h. 19 m.—fired it a third time, 3 h. 21 m.—fired it a fourth time, 3 h. 24 m.—a fifth ſhot, all from the ſame gun. Finding they did not get ſufficiently on the beam to enable us to bring our guns to bear, put the helm a-lee, and at 26 minutes after 3, commenced the action with the after carronade on the ſtarboard ſide, & fired in ſucceſſion, 3 h. 34 m. hauled up the mainſail, 3 h. 40 m. the enemy having his larboard bow in contact with our larboard quarter endeavored to board us, but was repulſed in every attempt—at 3 h. 44 m. orders were given to board them in turn, which were promptly executed, when all reſiſtance immediately ceaſed, and at 3 h. 45 m. the enemy hauled down his flag.

J BLAKELEY.

[*Here follows a list of the killed and wounded on board the Wasp.*]

RECAPITULATION.

Killed,	5
Wounded,	21

[*Here follows a return of the killed & wounded on board the Reindeer.*]

RECAPITULATION.

Killed,	25
Wounded,	42

N. B. More than half the wounded were, in conſequence of the ſeverity and extent of their wounds, put on board a Portugueſe brig called the Liſbon Packet, on the third day after the action, to wit, the 1ſt July, bound to Plymouth, England.

From the same to the same.

U. S. ſloop Waſp, L'Orient, 8th July, 1814.

SIR—I have the honor to announce to you the arrival of this ſhip to-day at this place. By the pilot who carried us out of Portſmouth, N. H. I had the ſatisfaction to make you acquainted with our having left that place, and again had the pleaſure of addreſſing you by the French National brig Olive, and which was the firſt veſſel we had ſpoken ſince our departure from the United States. From the time of our ſailing, I continued to follow the route pointed out in your inſtructions; until our arrival at this place, during which we have been ſo fortunate as to make ſeveral captures; a liſt of which will accompany this. Theſe with their cargoes were wholly deſtroyed, with one exception. This was the Galliot Henrietta, which was permitted to return with the priſoners, thirty-eight in number, after throwing overboard the greater part of her cargo, leaving only a ſufficiency to ballaſt her. When arrived on our cruiſing ground, I found it impoſſible to maintain any thing like a ſituation, and was led, in chaſe, further up the Engliſh channel than was intended. After arriving on ſoundings, the number of neutrals which are now paſſing, kept us almoſt conſtantly in purſuit. It gives me much pleaſure to ſtate to you, the very healthy condition of the crew of the Waſp during the cruiſe. Sometimes without any on the ſick liſt, and at no time any who remained there more than a few days. Great praiſe is due Dr. Clark for his ſkill & attention at all times; but particularly after the action with the Reindeer, his unwearied aſſiduity to the neceſſities of the wounded was highly conſpicuous.

The ſhip is at preſent under quarantine, but we expect to be releaſed from it to-morrow, when the wounded will be ſent to the hoſpital, and every exertion made to prepare the Waſp for ſea.

I have the honor to be, &c.

J. BLAKELEY.

Hon. Wm. Jones, Secretary of the Navy.

A list of British vessels captured by the United States' sloop Wasp, J. Blakeley, Esq. commander between the 1st of May and the 6th of July 1814.

June 2d, Bark Neptune, John Mordiew maſter, John Derryhouſe; Gilbert Henderſon, John Whiting and Major Dawſon owners, 13 men, 207 tons, laden with ſundries, belonging to Liverpool, and bound from Cork to Halifax. 12 days out—burnt.

June 13 h, brig William, Daniel Rankin maſter, William, James and Daniel Rankin owners, 6 men, 91 tons, laden with barley, belonging to Dunbarton, and bound from Limerick to Liſbon, 6 days out—burnt,

June 18th, brig Pallas, D. L. Gargill maſter, D. L. Gargill owner, 8 men, 131 tons, two long ſix pounders, laden with ſkins, almonds, &c. belonging to Arbroath, and bound from Magadore to London, 16 days out—ſcuttled.

June 23d, Galliot Henrietta, John Thompſon maſter, Robert Montgomery and Robert Greenlaw owners, 11 men, 171 tons, laden with proviſions, belonging to Belfaſt, and bound from Belfaſt to Gaudaloupe, 6 days out—given up to priſoners.

June 26th, ſhip Orange Boven, Stephen Redbrook maſter, William Banks, Thomas Fletcher and William A. Moore, owners, 17 men, 325 tons, 2 long nine pounders and 6 ſixes, laden with ſugar and coffee, belonging to Bermuda, and bound from Bermuda to London. 29 days out—ſcuttled.

June 28th, brig Reindeer, William Manners, eſq. his Britannic Majeſty owner, 118 men, 382 tons 2 long 6 pounders, 16 24 pound carronades, 1 12 pound carronade, 2 braſs four pounders, bound from Plymouth on a cruiſe 6 days out—burnt.

July 4th, brig Regulation, Robert Fildes maſter, John Anderſon and James Ruſſon owners, 8 men, 112 tons, laden with port wine, belonging to Liverpool, and bound from Oporto to London, 12 days out—burnt.

July 6th, ſchr. Jenny, Thos. Spearpoint maſter, Thos. Spearpoint owner, 10 men, 151 tons, laden with ſweet oil, belonging to Plymouth, and bound from Leghorn to St. Petersburg, 30 days out—ſcuttled.

From the same to the same.

U S. ſloop Waſp, L'Orient, July 10. 1814.

SIR—After the capture of his Britannic majeſty's ſloop of war the Reindeer, it was my wiſh to have continued the cruiſe as directed by you. I was however neceſſitated to relinquiſh this deſire after a few days, from a conſideration of the wounded of our crew, whoſe wounds had at this ſeaſon become offenſive, and aggravated by a number of priſoners on board at the time, being ſeventy-ſeven in number. Fearing, from the crowded ſtate of the Waſp, that ſome valuable lives might be loſt if retained on board, I was compelled though with reluctance to make the firſt neutral port. Thoſe belonging to the Reindeer, who were dangerouſly wounded, were put on board a Portugueſe bound to England three days after the action, and from the winds which prevailed arrived probably in two or three days after their departure. Their ſurgeon, the captain's clerk, with the capt's and officer's ſervants, and the crew of the Orange Boven were put on board the ſame veſſel to attend upon them. Since our arrival at this place we have experienced every civility from the public authorities; our quarantine was only for a few hours, and our wounded, fourteen in number, were carried yeſterday to the hoſpital, where they are very comfortably ſituated. Our foremaſt, altho' badly wounded, can be repaired, and will be taken on ſhore as ſoon as poſſible. All the other damages ſuſtained can be repaired by ourſelves

I have the honor to be, &c.

J BLAKELEY.

Hon. Wm. Jones, Secretary of the Navy.

TOWN OF WASHINGTON:

WEDNESDAY, November 16, 1814.

Extract of a letter from the hon. Wm. Lattimore to the Editor of the Washington Republican, dated

"Washington City, Oct. 24.

"The bill 'further to exted the right of suffrage in the Mississippi territory, and to increase the number of members of the legislative council of said territory,' has finally passed in the senate, by a majority of four votes."

For the Washington Republican.

To the honorable the Members of the House of Representatives of General Assembly of the Mississippi territory:

Gentlemen,

A fact has been lately officially exposed, which shews that your authority has been usurped, and our rights through you, violated. We have no redress, but in your honorable body. In supporting your own dignity and authority, you maintain that of your constituents.

For violations of positive law, a redress is sought in the subordinate departments of government: But those which strike at the retained rights of the people are, generally, cognizable by the sovereign authority alone. By the construction of our government, you are a principal component part of that authority; and in the instance now to be considered, solely so.

During the session of 1811, the house of representatives, unanimously, memorialized the congress of the United States, among other things, on the subject of British claims, within this territory. That memorial was ordered by a resolve of that honorable body, to be transmitted by their speaker. This, it seems, was not done. The will of the people, expressed through their representatives, was usurped by an individual, who could have no will on this occasion seperate from your own. We claim of your honorable body an enquiry respecting such an assumption of power.

Any injury we may have sustained, is of minor consideration to such an example—one which the annals of civil government do not afford. The violation of principle in this case, constitutes the magnitude of the offence, more than any injury the act itself can produce. If one act, usurping your authority and our representative rights, is suffered to pass with impunity, may not another? What security have we, or your honorable body against similar usurpations? Will not the sovereign will of the people, expressed through their representatives, be controlable by one or any individual?—An act of this kind, committed by the first officer of the house, is as much greater in point of offence, as his situation is superior.

This usurpation of your authority and the rights of your constituents, has no example. Its legitimacy depends upon the unprecedented boldness of design, and the conceived power of execution. The only cases which bear any analogy to the present, are: in England, a bill which, perhaps, had not passed the house, was missing; it was thought so great a reflection on the honor of the house and the rights of the nation, that every member was put upon his solemn protestation, that neither himself, nor any other to his knowledge had taken it away: And a member for even amending a bill, because he thought it foolish, without the consent of the house or a committee, was severely reprimanded.

The people of this territory at this moment want the benefits of that memorial. The effects of its suppression can only now be counteracted by you. We trust in your fidelity to support our rights. We look to the powers you possess, to maintain the purity & dignity of your body. If these can be insulted, treated contemptuously, or neglected with impunity, to what other authority shall we resort for redress? The least you can do is, to revive that memorial, that its remaining object may be obtained.

If you tolerate a practice of this kind, whatever may be the cause or the motive, remember the laurel we wreathe around your brow, will fade; our privileges through you cease, and the wisdom of our representative body be stunned by the imprudence, ignorance, or design of a single individual. The example will be followed whenever inducements are sufficiently powerful and operative. Then may the people fold their arms—prattle about freedom and representation, without the benefits of either. Sovereignty will be in him, who may think that his ignorance, boldness and perseverance will prevent enquiry & investigation.

I know that party spirit has raged in this territory to a degree fatal to the public weal. The public interest has suffered by the advantages the alternate parties have taken to screen their conduct from investigation, and the influence and force of public opinion: by inducing the people to believe, that all enquiry had its origin in party political considerations, and personal opposition. This, however, happens not to be one of those cases:—It has but one side, and that a fair one; which the jumble of party has not bespattered. The memorial alluded to passed without opposition, which the journals of the house will shew.

I am your constituent—take no part in politics farther than to exercise my right of voting for six of you—am no party man—have ever regretted its existence, and lament the evil consequences to society and the body politic.

That an honorable member of the other branch of the legislature (col. Carson) should have given Mr. Mead, the speaker, his opinion, that a paper so incorrectly copied, would commit the character of the house if forwarded to congress, was consistent with his good sense; the regard he has ever manifested for the honor and dignity of every department of government, and the interest of his constituents;—but did by no means imply that the speaker ought not to comply with the resolution of the house, in sending *a fair copy*. He might have taken one, two, or a dozen copies, until he had a fair one, otherwise the house had no meaning in using the terms "a fair copy"—the original was to remain among the records of the house.

Again: Was it not the duty of the speaker to have made his omission of sending on the memorial known to the succeeding house of representatives, to the end that it might take order thereon accordingly? Two of the objects the memorial had in view, were still pending, and one not yet obtained.

A CONSTITUENT.

November 14, 1814.

For the Washington Republican.

TO THE HON. GEO. POINDEXTER.

Sir—Castigator has perused the first number of your address to the public. He has no disposition to interrupt the felicity which you seem to enjoy in sounding your own panegyric. The people are only interested in an exposure of your *illegal public acts*. The disgrace *they* inflict on your honor, may facilitate our relief: For, to persevere in mischief with effect, the author must retain a proportional influence in society. In this respect, I apprehend your honor will soon be harmless.

Your official acts alone attract public notice, and are worthy the attention of Castigator. The people wait your explanation or condemnation. The first is for your own ingenuity to accomplish—the last for Castigator to perform. The former may cost you much time and trouble—the latter, Castigator very little.

The public, however, will expect something more than a whining apology, or the avowal and exposure of the errors of others* calculated to excite disgust in your friends, & contempt with your enemies. Castigator is conscious of the means he possesses to convict you before the public, of the charges he makes against you, with others not inferior in degrees of enormity. This he pledges himself to fulfil.

Your honor seems disposed to talk about military affairs. Some men are such bad judges af themselves, as always to conceive they can do that best, they are least qualified to perform. I presume the President of the United States was aware of this, when he rejected your application for a military appointment. Perhaps he thought it better the territory should be, for a time, afflicted judicially, than commit the interest of the nation, and hazard the safety of a regiment.

Should your honor muster bravery enough to attack the strong works of Castigator, you shall be honored with a fire: And if you have not lost the accustomed use of your legs, he presumes you will soon be beyond the reach of a second; for *you* are well aware, that

"He who fights and *runs away*,
"May live to fight another day;
"But he who is in battle slain,
"Will never rise to fight again."

Your honor cannot charge me with a diversion of our correspondence, from civil and political to military subjects. You made the digression yourself; and, I fancy, without reflecting on the consequences. These, you will experience in due time. Your honor will then be convinced of the error you have committed in so doing.

PHILO-CASTIGATOR.

November 12, 1814.

*Col. Mead and the Memorial.

The editor had intended to offer to his subscribers and the public, a short narrative of the late *very extraordinary* and unprecedented proceedings against him, his rights as a citizen, and liberties as a printer; but it is now rendered, measurably, unnecessary, by the energetic and correct manner in which they have been detailed and published in sundry letters, signed "*Castigator*" and "*Philo-Castigator*." As much stress has been laid upon his passionate & intemperate expressions when before the court, (*after* the term of his imprisonment had expired, and his fine paid,) he will only remark, that those expressions were drawn from him by the *undignified* and *abusive* language bestowed on him by judge Poindexter, (together with what he *then* conceived very singular conduct in one of his attornies); the pointed and emphatic declaration of the judge, that his *first* sentence, viz. "to give bail *not to print, &c.* shou d be strictly and literally complied with," and the order given to re-commit him to prison, until he complied with that unjust and oppressive sentence.

No man can possibly hold in higher respect the constituted authorities of his country, than I do: nor regret more sincerely that *any* circumstance should have placed me in a situation, for a moment to appear to have lost sight of that respect, bu[illegible] feelings of a man [illegible] *insulted*, are taken into consideration, who, at one view, saw an attempt to wrest from him his dearest rights and privileges, and by an arbitrary and unlawful imprisonment to deprive his motherless children of their only protection—is it surprising that he should give vent (however improper) to those feelings?

God forbid, that any other citizen of this free country should experience similar tyranny or oppression, to tell his fortitude. I have acknowledged, and I acknowledge again, it was *too much* for mine.

On the minutes of the court of that day, it is written, (at the bottom, after scratching three-fourths of a page,) that "the defendant being brought into court upon his discharge, and being required to give security for his *appearance at the next term of this court*, REFUSED to give such security; and said in presence of the court: I thank your honor for your sentence—I pay the fine—I meant a contempt." I know well the *legal consequence* attached to a court record, *whoever makes it:*—I do most solemnly deny that I ever refused to give that security;—my sureties were then in court ready to answer: But I did, and ever will refuse to be put under recognizance to restrain the *liberty of the press*.

My expressions at that time were, very ingeniously, placed so as to bear the *appearance* of a *confession* of the contempt, for which the court had already inflicted their sentence. I had been imprisoned 24 hours, and the fine of twenty dollars had been paid: I was bro't into court—the charge of contempt was gratified to the very extent of the law. Refusing still to give the recognizance required, (not to print,) rage and resentment were showered upon *me*; and I was remanded to prison. As I walked off, it was *then* that my feelings burst from my control; and making use of an expression which the judge did not distinctly hear, he ordered me back, and demanded what I said: He called upon the sheriff,—upon the by standers, to know what the "*fellow*," the "*culprit*" had said—none replied—I said, "his honor might trust his own ears: I meant contempt to *him*."

These words he caused to be put by the side of the first charge, (not at the time while I was in court, if the scratched page is to be relied on;) and it appears *now* on record as if I confessed the contempt, viz. publishing Castigator's first letter and Mr. Rees' certificate in my paper in term time—and in this way it was brought to the understanding of judge Simpson, before whom the habeas corpus was tried.

I have long been aware of the hostility not only of the *honorable* judge Poindexter, but of the attorney general and several others, to my establishment. Mine *is not* a company press, purchased by twenty subscribers at a hundred dollars each—nor is there an accommodation note in bank endorsed by an *honorable* judge, to replenish new type and press: it is simply a "village press," pu[illegible] the labor of my hands, [illegible] brow; and is dedicated [illegible] ple's best rights [illegible] justice.

The "hei[illegible] gainst th[illegible] red to *publish a fact*, which even himself ha[illegible] produced testimony to corroborate, viz. tha[illegible] he had stigmatized some hundreds of th[illegible] most respectable inhabitants of our territory as rascals, or d—d rascals. For this I ha[illegible] been persecuted, fined, imprisoned and insulted in the most gross manner, and with the most foul language, even from the exalted seat of justice!!

Fellow citizens! My cause is yours. The blow aimed at my press, is a blow at one of your dearest privileges. The intentions have shewn what would be accomplished with the *power* to perform. But it is a consolation to reflect, that there is a tribunal in our country before which *even judges* are amenable, and can be punished;—and to that tribunal I am determined to apply for redress.

The above few remarks were prepared for our last paper, but by an "*untoward occurrence*" (we beg permission of his *honor* to use the expression) they were omitted—

Since which we have been presented with a hand bill, "Judge Poindexter's Address to the People. No. I." Not content with the very *dignified* and *gentlemanly!!! style* with which his *honor* so profusely besprinkled me in court, he has, under his own hand, given me a second edition in the said wonderful "Address No. I" In the Mississippi Republican, too, of last Wednesday, we have a most *rampant dash*. But it is all of a piece—the judge abuses me from the bench—encores in his address to the people—writes an abusive and blackguard paragraph at me in the paper evidently under his control, after having *tied me up in a recognizance to keep the peace*, [illegible] understood. His *honor* [illegible] his own conduct to that of others. He will be disappointed. We shall not notice his *understrappers* nor *penny-posts*.

We have already [illegible] repeat it that we have neither inclination [illegible] fore to enter into a controversy with the editors of the Mississippi Republican—in fact, we can have no motive for altercation with *them*. They formerly accused us of inserting personal paragraphs against them—we, in modest terms, denied the charges and challenged them to the proofs. We again deny the charge, and defy them to prove a solitary fact to the contrary of our assertion. Castigator says, that judge Poindexter is a proprietor of their press;—be it so, or be it not so, we care not: But as they have thought proper to play powder monkies to his *honor* in discharging his *red hot shot* at us, we shall only call the attention of *one* of the gentlemen to the following paragraph in his own paper of the 27th October, 1813.

"The editor, prior to the publication of the first number of the *Mississippi Republican*, did purchase, by fair and honorable contract, the office & materials now in his use; and he positively and unequivocally asserts, that he is the *sole* and *only proprietor of the press*."

And then to the testimony of a respectable witness (general Claiborne) produced by him, in a suit (at the following April term of the Superior court of this county) bro't, perhaps, for the supposed purchase money of the said press, viz—"the press and types now in the use of Mr. Isler, is the property of myself and a number of others." We can, at any time, name at least eight or ten *bona fide* proprietors of *that* press, who never disposed of, or authorised others to dispose of their shares in it. It was purchased from me in November 1808, and delivered to the attorney general as agent for the other nineteen.

The senate of the United States yesterday, after *ten ballotings*, chose Charles Cutts, formerly a senator from New Hampshire, to be secretary of the senate.

The number of candidates voted for was nine. The number who offered for the situation was at least three times nine.

Nat. Int. Oct. 13.

The President has conferred a second brevet on that uniformly distinguished officer, capt. Nathan Towson, of the corps of artillery, to rank from the 15th of August.

Such men will establish a precedent for promotion according to merit, without regard to seniority.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Bayard to Robert G. Harper.

"When you know the just and moderate terms we were [illegible]

[illegible] accep[illegible] of [illegible] conse[illegible] of [illegible] Monro[illegible] the [illegible]nt [illegible], would [illegible] people of the [illegible] states [illegible]

[illegible]port.

A [illegible] department was [illegible] house of representatives, from [illegible] of the new secretary, Mr. DALLAS. The deep interest of the subject of the letter, gave a point to the attention with which the maiden report of a public officer is generally received. That attention was well bestowed on the present occasion, on a copious report; of great ability as to the matter, and precision and perspicuity as to the style.

Not having room here to publish the report, a faint outline will give the reader a general idea of its nature. The present wants of the nation, the inadequacy of its present means of defraying them, and the depreciation of the public credit, are frankly explained; the necessity for a prompt application of a remedy is stated, the extensive resources of the nation developed, and the remedy which he approves is presented in strong lines. The two principal features:—I. A considerable increase of the present direct and internal taxes, and the imposition of additional internal taxes calculated to produce seven or eight millions a year, in order with the proceeds of the present revenue, to establish a solid basis which will support the public faith with unbroken strength.—II. A bold recommendation of the establishing [illegible] individuals, the remainder by the U. States—payments on the stock to be made partly in specie, partly in stock of the U. States at 6 per cent. &c.—the bank to be obliged by law to loan to the United States, when required, at an interest [illegible] per cent. any sum not exceeding [illegible] millions of dollars. Such are the most [illegible] features of this important report.—*N[illegible] Oct. 20.*

[The [illegible] will be given at length in our next.]

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

Another Naval victory.

Capt. Renshaw, late commander of the U. States' brig Rattlesnake, arrived at New Haven from Halifax. Capt. R. sailed from Halifax in a cartel, and arrived at Newport on the 11th October. He informs that the U. States' sloop war Peacock, had an engagement with the English sloop of war Columbine, in the Irish Channel, which terminated, after a very short engagement, in sinking the enemy's vessel; and so suddenly, that not a man belonging to the Columbine could be saved. He further states that the Columbine had been fitted out expressly for the purpose of taking the Peacock, and had a picked crew.

The Columbine is rated in Steele's list at 18 guns. The Peacock is rated the same, but carries 22. The English vessel, also, probably mounts more guns than she is rated at.

The news above mentioned, capt. R. read in a London paper, which was received at Halifax a few days previous to his leaving that place.

Brilliant Cruise.

Boston, October 15.

Arrived, the privateer brig Prince of Neufchatel, Ordronaux, commander, of N. York, of 310 tons and 17 guns, from a cruise.

Sailed from Cherbourg, France 4th July.

The Neufchatel captured in the Bristol and Irish channels 11 merchantmen, making 1563 tons, eighty-six men, and thirty-two guns—and on her way home three other prizes, making a grand total of 2276 tons, 122 men & 44 guns. Of these she burnt seven, scuttled four, and gave up two, putting the prisoners on board.

On the 9th inst. made Nantucket in company with our prize, the Douglass. On the 11th, Nantucket bore N. about 1-4 of a mile distant from the land—discovered a frigate off Gay Head, which gave chase, and came up very fast, with a fresh breeze, while we were becalmed. At 3, p. m. we took the breeze, and took the Douglass in tow, the frigate then about four leagues from us. At sun set it fell calm. At 7, p m. was obliged, on account of the current, to come to [illegible] on the stern—[illegible] action was then kept up with mu[illegible]tols, cutlasses, &c. and in every attempt the enemy made to board, he was promptly met and repulsed. About 20 minutes after the commencement, the enemy cried out for quarters, which was granted, and then ended. Of the five barges and launches (which contained 104 men including officers,) at the commencement of the action, one was sunk with 48 men, (two only of whom were saved,) three drifted off along side, apparently with no living men on board, and one was taken possession of. She contained 36 men at the commencement of the action, 8 of whom were killed, 20 wounded, and 8 unhurt. It was then ascertained they were from the Endymion, and were all armed with pistols, boarding pikes, muskets, cutlasses and blunderbusses. The 2d lieut. of that frigate. (F Ormond, who was unhurt) three midshipmen, two of whom were severely wounded, were permitted to come on board, the remainder of the prisoners (25 seamen & marines) were kept in the launch astern all night, after taking out the arms, oars, &c. as the commander dare not trust them on board, having only eight men fit for duty.

The Prince of Neufchatel had only 38 men, including officers, at quarters at the commencement of the action, and had on board 37 prisoners. After the action it was ascertained, that six of her crew were killed, (as well as Mr. Charles Hilburn, of Nantucket, a pilot taken out of a fishing vessel) 15 severely wounded, 9 slightly wounded, & 8 unhurt.

The Prince of Neufchatel has brought in 140 bales, 164 boxes, 156 trunks of dry [illegible] and 174 boxes of sweet oil, [illegible] quantity of coffee, rum and various other articles, and 20 prisoners.

All the papers which the Prince of Neufchatel obtained from her prizes, I have.—They are a file of the London Courier to the 5th of August, and a Glasgow Chronicle of the 11th of August, which do not contain any thing new except the following:—

"Much speculation has been occasioned by a hot press on the river Thames, to-day, and by the avidity with which government have taken up transports, without regard to price or proportion, and for the long interval of six months; we did apprehend that it was for the conveyance to America, of the army intended to act under the immediate orders of lord Hill, but by communications from officers who are intended to act with the army, we find leave of absence has been given them to September. On further enquiry we are told, that these transports are engaged for the account of the French government, and that they are to be employed to take out a competent force to secure a landing on the Island of St. Domingo, preparatory to the establishment of the French authority on that Island."

New York, Oct. 22.

[By the steam boat Paragon.]

FROM THE NORTHWARD.

We learn from an intelligent gentleman who arrived here yesterday in the steam boat from Albany, that the British fleet was still in Kingston: that our fleet was in the outer harbor, with springs on their cables, prepared to give the enemy a warm reception should he attempt an attack. The defences round Sackett's Harbor had been materially strengthened; and with a force of 5000 regulars and militia, it was able to withstand any force which the enemy could bring against it.

Gen Izard, with six or seven thousand men, had crossed at Black Rock, and was marching to Chippewa to attack the enemy, whose force consisted of about three or four thousand men. It was expected that gen. Izard would reach Chippewa on Sunday last, and make the attack on that day.

General Drummond, who commanded the British army, had been superseded.

Gen. Brown's army remained at fort Erie.

The senate of this state have passed a bill to raise 12,000 troops. It was sent down to the house on Wednesday, and underwent some discussion, and it is believed will finally pass with some amendments.—The bill contemplates raising 12,000 men out of classes of the militia of the state, between the ages of 18 and 45, with the exception of ministers of the gospel and quakers; they are to form 12,000 classes, and are to furnish each a man, for whose deliverance at the place of rendezvous the class is to be answerable; where he is to be mustered and enrolled, and the whole corps to be in the service of the United States, provided congress shall pass a law to accept this corps, and provide for their pay and sub-

[illegible] was to adjourn the begin-

[illegible] was to leave Albany [illegible] beginning of the [illegible] New York mi-[illegible] was ordered [illegible] Albany [illegible] *Gaz.*

Lord Hill's Expedition.

Advices from England (says the Boston Centinel) make it nearly certain that this expedition sailed from England in September. And letters from Washington this morning state, that government have received information of lord Hill, with 14,000 men, leaving Cork for the American coast, on the first of that month. Be this as it may, we should at the present crisis act as though we every moment expected the enemy; and we have the satisfaction of perceiving, that such preparations are making for the reception of his lordship, as will convince him that a "*chastisement of the Yankees*" is not so easy a task as pushing on the Spaniards to charge bayonet upon their French invaders.—*Columbian.*

Burlington, Sept. 30.

The British large ship taken by com. MacDonough, is repaired and painted. She is undoubtedly one of the finest ships of her class in the British navy, mounting 28 long double fortified 24 pounders with locks, and carrying in the whole 39 guns. She is 160 feet in length, 40 feet in breadth; presenting a most formidable battery, and which, if it had been managed with the skill of a MacDonough, was sufficient of itself to have captured or destroyed the whole of our fleet.* Apprehending no danger from the enemy in this quarter, we understand that the commodore intends in a few days to put his fleet up for winter quarters in the bay of Fidler's Elbow, a place so called near Scensborough (White Hall.) From the situation of adjacent rocks and mountains, being almost perpendicular, a small battery will in all human probability defend our fleet from any force which the enemy can bring against us.

*Most of our guns were short pieces.

BRUTALITY OF THE ENEMY.

From the National Intelligencer.

MESSRS. GALES & SEATON,

Having seen the following publication in the Alexandria Herald, of the 19 h October, with horror, as capping the climax of atrocity—

To the Editors of the Herald.

Gentlemen—I have no recollection of having seen any account of the conduct of the enemy at Chaptico published in any of the public prints; you are at liberty to publish the following extract of a letter to a friend, written shortly after that affair. It is a very imperfect account written in a hurry amidst the bustle of a camp, but contains most of the facts. My name is enclosed, which you are at liberty to make public, if any respectable person should deny the truth of the following statement.

A Citizen of Maryland.

'I passed through Chaptico shortly after the enemy left it, and I am sorry to say that their conduct would have disgraced Cannibals; the houses were torn to pieces, the well which afforded water for the inhabitants was filled up, and, what is still worse, the church and the ashes of the dead shared an equally bad or worse fate. Will you believe me, when I tell you, that the sunken graves were converted into barbacue holes! The remaining glass of the church windows broken, the communion table used as a dinner table and then broken to pieces! Bad as the above may appear, it dwindles into insignificance, when compared with what follows; the vault was entered and the remains of the dead disturbed. Yes, my frind, the winding sheet was torn from the body of a lady of the first respectability, and the whole contents of the vault entirely deranged! The above facts were witnessed by hundreds as well as myself, and I am happy to say, that but one sentiment pervaded our army.'

I immediately shewed it to general Philip Stewart, lately commanding the American troops at that place, who read and declared it strictly true; that Cockburn was at the head of it; that they also destroyed the organs; that judge Key's lady who had been last put into the vault was the person alluded to, that her winding sheet was torn to pieces, and her person wantonly exposed; and that his men were exasperated to desparation at this conduct. You will publish this.

Yours, &c. ROBERT WRIGHT.

October 19, 1814.

N. B. I hope every *American* printer will also publish it. R. W.

Information Wanted.

IF Henry Campbell, aged about 27 years, light eyes and complexion, a native of Ackworth, in the state of New Hampshire, who left his place of residence some time in the month of September 1811, and some short time after, arrived in Philadelphia, and from thence, as it is said, went to the western country, will report himself to his father, Daniel Campbell, of the town aforesaid, or to the printer hereof, the information will be gladly received.

N. B. Printers will confer a particular favor by giving the above a few insertions.

September 8.

☞ CASH will be given for TALLOW at this office.

A correspondent from Natchitoches, has favored us with the following remark, viz—that the first frost at that place in the year

1804,	was on the 28th November.
1805,	30th October.
1806,	31 November.
1807,	10th November.
1808,	31 December.
1809,	4th November.
1810,	19th November.
1811,	21s. October.
1812,	25th October.
1813,	19th October.
1814,	27th October.

And that generally after three or four frosts, the St. Martin's or Indian Summer continues about twenty days.

☞ An election will be held on Friday next, the 18th instant, at Greenville, (Jefferson county,) for a representative in the general assembly, vice Major THOMAS HINDS, resigned.

Shoes and Boots.

THE subscriber having lately removed from Cincinnati (Ohio) to Natchez, M. T. respectfully informs the inhabitants of the place and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in Main Street, corner of Second Street, where the best quality of Shoes and Boots may be had on the shortest notice.

N. B. Two or three good journeymen Shoe and Boot makers wanted.

Isaac Mann.

Natchez, Nov. 16 1814 31—3

NOTICE.

I SHALL apply to the next Orphans court for the county of Adams, to be holden on the second Monday in January next for a settlement of the estate of S. S Madan, deceased.

D. D. Elliott, Adm'r.

November 15, 1814. 31—

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans court of Adams county will be exposed to public sale at the court house in the town of Washington, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of December next, all the personal estate of Benjamin F Salvage deceased, consisting of a quantity of new law books, horse, saddle and bridle &c. The terms of sale will be, cash for all sums under ten dollars and six months credit for all sums over, on the purchasers giving note with approved security

W. Turpin, *Adm'r.*

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Benjamin F. Salvage deceased, are requested to exhibit them, regularly authenticated, to the subscriber as early as possible, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make payment to

W. Turpin, *Adm'r.*

November 8, 1814. 30—3

JUST PUBLISHED,

(PRICE 50 CENTS,)

And for sale at the office of the Washington Republican; by Miller & Thomas and John S. Ludlow, Natchez; John M. Whitney, Greenville; James Wood. Gibson Port; R. G. Leckie, Woodville; and Edward Randolph, Pinckneyville:

LETTERS

Addressed to the

Hon. George Poindexter,

ONE OF THE JUDGES

OF THE MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY;

ON THE

SUBJECT OF BRITISH CLAIMS,

AND HIS ATTACK ON

THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

BY CASTIGATOR & PHILO-CASTIGATOR.

Mississippi Territory Adams County.

BE IT REMEMBERED that on the third day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and in the thirty-ninth year of the independence and sovereignty of the United States of America, Andrew Marschalk of the territory and county aforesaid, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor in the words and figures following, to wit:

"Letters addressed to the hon. George Poindexter, one of the Judges of the Mississippi territory; on the subject of British Claims, and his attack on the Liberty of the Press. By Castigator & Philo-Castigator."

In conformity to the act of the congress of the United States, entitled "an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the time herein mentioned," and also to the act, entitled "an act, supplementary to the act entitled an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the time therein mentioned, and extending the benefit to the arts of designing, engraving and etching historical and other prints."

THEODORE STARK,

Clerk of the Superior court of said county.

From the National Intelligencer.

The insolence of the British prints and of the British people appears every day more & more conspicuous. Among other offensive passages in the late London papers, that in which the reasons are assigned upon which war is supposed to have been declared by America, is calculated to excite the indignation of every man of feeling. It is said that war has been declared against Britain, because we envied them their superior prosperity and *morality*.

Moral people! who from the prince to the beggar exhibit to the world every gradation of human depravity; whose prince regent was by New Market black-legs considered too much of a black-leg for their society; who has kept more than one mistress under the nose of his lawful wife, and adds insult to the injury by endeavoring to defame her character and to damn the reputation of the mother of his own child!

Moral people! whose chief city is represented by its own police officers to contain 50,000 prostitutes and 2000 professed bawds,* besides the infinite number of Lady Teazles, who swarm in their masquerades and coteries; and the Joseph Surfaces who figure behind the chaste curtains of virtuous nobility. According to this representation it is plain that every tenth woman in London is a professed bawd or common *****, besides the number who sin "under the rose," or figure with the Marquisses of Headfort of that virtuous nation.

Moral people! in whose principal city more than 100,000 persons are supported by dishonest courses;* so that every tenth individual you may meet is either a ***** or a rogue!

Moral people! within whose dwellings you cannot rest, whose streets you cannot walk, whose fields you cannot traverse, whose public roads you cannot pass, without danger from *thieves, pick-pockets, foot-pads, high-way robbers, house-breakers,* and *assassins;* not to mention the *swindlers, cheats* and *money droppers,* who swarm in every lane and corner of the far famed metropolis of England.

Moral people! whose nobility and commonality unite in the manly, dignified and humane sports of cock-fighting, bull-baiting & the noble pugilistic art.

Moral people! whose criminal code streams with blood! If the bloody code be *necessary* for their people, what wretches must the subjects be; if *not*, what inhuman monsters are the law-givers.

Moral people! who whilst they derive a revenue from the tolerated worship of Juggernaut, persecute the wretched subjects for their religious tenets, and people the inhospitable shores of New Holland with the victims of their tyranny and persecution.

Moral people! who have governed their subjects throughout the world with equal tyranny and inhumanity; who have held in abject bondage the wretched inhabitants of India, and tolerated the most unheard of butcheries and cruelties among them; and who now can boast that Warren Hastings, the oppressor of Hindostan, is a member of one of the highest councils of the nation.

Moral people! whose boasted heroes are thieves and robbers, house-burners and ravishers! who, disregarding the rules of civilized warfare, rob the hen roosts and smoke-houses of private individuals; steal the slave from his master only to sell him into slavery in another climate; burn the cottage of the poor and the splendid works of art, which Vandalism would have spared; who associate themselves with the savages of the desart in the butcheries of the tomahawk; who permit the ravishment of defenceless females, and finally *rob the corses of the slain upon the battle field* †

If this be morality, heaven protect us from its influence!

Go, Briton! tell your people that we are sensible of our errors and our vices; but that in America one may walk the streets without being robbed—traverse forests undisturbed, and sleep without danger from midnight assassins. Tell them we detest the barbarities of war—we revere the defenceless sex—we minister to a wounded enemy, and respect the corses of the brave! T.

*See Colquhoun's Police of London.

† This was done near Baltimore.

Artificial and natural noblemen.—A writer in the Evening P[illegible] says the British forces on our coast are 'directed and led by men who if they were not *nobles* by the *artificial* distinctions of society, would be *nobles by nature*'—*videlicet*, Cochrane, Cockburn, &c. &c. the heroes of Havre-de-Grace, Hampton and Washington. These *noblemen* remind us of other times and places. The Cochrane family will not boast of their noble deeds. Nor will the modern negro stealers be found wanting in honors acquired by lord Dunmore in Virginia. To seduce, kidnap and seize the blacks in the south, to sell in the West Indies (contrary to their own abolition laws) is reviving an old practice of nobility, whether natural or artificial, connoisseurs may determine, but in our mind not precisely characteristic of officers 'gallant to an extreme,' the champions of liberty in Europe, of whom we should endeavor 'to render ourselves worthy,' at least in every kind of distinction.—The incendiary threats of sir George Collier, and the buccaneer conduct of the enemy at the eastward, extorting 1500 dollars from one salt establishment and 2000 from another, and burning manufactories and other establishments, must be dictated by a spirit of *nobility* very different from all former ideas of that honorable distinction. *Nobility* illuminating a whole sea coast with the flames of hay-boats, fishing shacks, clam-boats, cottages, stores, court houses, and merchant ships of every description! Here's nobility with a vengeance! And if the Americans were strong enough to catch every villain employed in the business and hang them as *pirates* and *incendiaries*, unworthy the name of sailors and soldiers, who could arraign the justice of the punishment?—*Columbian.*

LONDON, July 22.

American Privateers.—We learn with surprise and regret, notwithstanding all the statements to the contrary, that *American privateers are protected, armed and victualled in the French ports.* We are also assured that the WASP, American privateer, which captured the Reindeer, was refitted at L'Orient nine days ago.

By the Francis Freeland packet that arrived at Falmouth on the 19th inst. from Bordeaux, it is ascertained that *three American privateers were refitting at Rochelle,* and were expected to sail on a cruise in a few days.

August 5.

We are sorry to learn that there are accounts from Canada of an unsatisfactory nature, with reference to the war on the lakes. The Americans, it is said, have a complete ascendency on *Champlain and Ontario.* Sir J Yeo is stated to be disabled from service by a *paralytick* attack, and his fleet, we are told, is blockaded in *Kingston* harbor, by the Americans from *Sackett's.* These accounts are doubly disagreeable, coming so unexpectedly, at a moment when we had hoped that the *mighty efforts of the undivided strength of Britain were about to crush the stripling insolence of the United States into its native nothingness.*—We can hardly suppose that an army, *so strong in numbers, so high in character, so accustomed to victory* should be sent so far, and the general who is second to WELLINGTON alone appointed to command it, for the purpose of acting only eventually upon the result of the proceedings of the commissioners—We do not think the differences with *America* will be so well or so promptly adjusted by discussion as by acting. The "pious lord" may pray, the "Doctor" may prescribe, and the "Under Secretary" may make minutes; but all may rest assured that the ascendency of the Americans on the lakes, will make Mr. GALLATIN and his associate commissioners, assume a tone of insolence the very reverse of that rational style in which they would treat if lord HILL, at the head 20,000 men, was at this moment ready to penetrate into the heart of their territory. But if his lordship waits here, and the troops waits there till the frost sets in, *the negotiations at Ghent will freeze also.*

NOTICE.

I SHALL apply to the next Orphans court for the county of Adams, to be holden on the second Monday in January next, for a final settlement of the estate of Philip Gorrell, deceased, as far as my administration of the same.

Eliza D. Gorrell,
former Administratrix.

November 8, 1814. 30—3

NOTICE.

I SHALL apply to the next Orphans court for the county of Adams, to be holden on the second Monday in January next, for a final settlement of the estate of John Judkins, deceased.

Daniel Boyce, *Adm'r.*

November 8, 1814. 30—3

NOTICE.

WE shall apply to the next Orphans court for the county of Adams, to be holden on the second Monday in January next, for a final settlement of the estate of Thomas Reed, deceased, and a discharge from the administration thereof.

Prosper King, } *Adm'rs.*
John Bowles, }

November 8, 1814. 30—3

NOTICE.

I SHALL apply to the next Orphans court for the county of Adams, to be holden on the second Monday in January next, for a final settlement of the estate of Michael Bruner, deceased; and to be discharged from the administration thereof.

Ebenezer Howell,
Administrator of said estate.

November 8, 1814. 30—3

M. Lan[illegible]

PROPOSES to open a [illegible] school in the town of Washington, so soon as a sufficient number of pupils engage, to authorise the undertaking. He will teach twice in each week, on such days as may be found most convenient to [illegible] pupils.

A subscription paper is left at the office of the Washington Republican.

November 7, 1814. 30—

ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE,

LYING on St Catharine creek, two miles above Washington; about eight acres of which is cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises, a tolerable cabin, and other out-houses, a good saw mill that works by draught of horse or oxen, a good spring very convenient to the house; also a large pair of wheels, and some farming utensils.—Terms may be known by application to

John W. Bryan.

Washington, November 1, 1814. 29—2m

Mississippi Territroy, } Adams Superior court of Law
Adams County, } and Equity, October term 1814.

DAVID HAVARD *vs* SAMUEL THOMPSON.

THE defendant, Samuel Thompson, not having entered his appearance in this case according to the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this territory, but resides in the state of South Carolina:

Therefore, on motion of the complainant's counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendant do appear and answer the complainant's bill, on or before the first day of next term, the same will be taken pro confesso, and the matter thereof be decreed accordingly: and that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in the territory, for four weeks in succession.

30—4 [Signed] THEODORE STARK.

WAS committed to the jail of Cl[illegible]ty, on the 30th inst. a negro fellow, who calls himself PETER, about 25 years of age, near six feet high, very black, says he belongs to Geo. N. Regan, of the state of Louisiana.—The owner is requested to take him away.

J. Briggs, *J. C. C.*

Port Gibson, October 31 1814. 29—3

BOOTS & SHOES.

RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA,
AND FOR SALE AT THE VENDUE OFFICE, A FEW TRUNKS OF

BOOTS & SHOES,

Of the newest fashion and best quality, which will be sold very low—consisting of

BEST back strap, fair-top, and hussar BOOTS, (some patent.)
Men's and youth's best SHOES, lined and bound,
Ladies' morocco SHOES, (chiefly black.)
Do. kid, colored and black.

John Henderson.

Natchez, October 18. 28—

BEST Kentucky Bagging, Rope and Twine,
For sale at the Vendue office.

JOHN HENDERSON.

Natchez, Oct. 18. 28—

Estrays—Jefferson County.

TAKEN up by Russel Pucket, a sorrel mare, 11 years old, no brands perceivable, with considerable saddle and collar marks, both hind feet white, and considerable white in her forehead and on her nose, 14 1-2 hands high—appraised to forty dollars. Sept. 9, 1814.

Also taken up, a sorrel roan-colored mare, about 15 years old, fourteen hands & an inch high, branded on the near shoulder thus AW, left hind foot white blaze in the face—valued to twenty-five dollars. October 20, 1814.

28— Jno. M. Whitney, *R. J. C.*

Tax Collector's Sales.

WILL be exposed for sale at the court house in Claiborne county, on Monday the 12th day of December next, the following tracts of land and town lots, situated in said county, or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon, if not sooner discharged.

	ACRES.	DOLLS.	CTS.
Ann Brashears,	1000	22	20
Abner Green,	1712 (county tax)	8	20
Estate of Jesse Griffin or John Smith,	222	4	57
Heirs of John Hartley,	2666	33	26
Heirs of AnnCatrina Hartley,	1000	8	00
Heirs of Thos. Inglish,	640	6	92
Ditto. for the year 1813,		7	26
William Leak,	640	6	12
Robert More,	847	10	80
Stephen B. Minor,	760	13	15
John Robinson,	247	9	00
Moses More,	town lot,	9	75

H. Harmon,
Tax Collector Claiborne county.

Sept. 1, 1814. 28—3m*

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Orphans court of the county of Adams, commissioners to receive and report on the claims against the estate of William M. Byrne, dec. give notice, that they will attend, for that purpose, at the counting-room of Messrs. S. and H Postlethwaite, in the city of Natchez, the last Saturday in every month, until the last Saturday in [illegible] ber, next, inclusive: All persons [illegible] requested to exhibit their claims [illegible] ticated.

Natchez, [illegible]

P[illegible]
mi[illegible]
cen[illegible]
for accident[illegible]

Nov[illegible]

Ta[illegible]

WILL be exposed [illegible] lin county, in [illegible] the thirty first of Dec[illegible] of land, situated in said county, or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon with costs, unless sooner discharged.

	DOLLS.	CTS.
Darling Bradley or Minor Sturges, 640 acres of land, dry bayou,	9	80
Robert or James Moor, 600 acres in two tracts, joining or near each other,	8	00
John W. Hambleton, 336 acres,	4	76
Heirs of Henry Moor, 404 acres,		18
James Garnet or William Prichard, 120 acres, a part of a tract that formerly belonged to JacobShilling, for the year 1813,		72

B. E. Chaney, *C. F. C.*

Sept. 19 18 4. 23—

JAMES FORT MUSE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS removed from Washington, and will keep his office permanently, in future, in Mr. John Rabb's Large House on Main Street, in Natchez.

August 8, 1814. 17—

HIDES.

Leather, Sadlery, or Shoes,
Will be given for green or well cured

[illegible]
NATCHEZ—OR
At the Tan-yard of the subscriber, Washington.

JNO. NEWMAN.

*** Liberal wages will be given to Journeymen Tanners and Curriers. Apply as above.

25th July, 1814. 15—tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUG & MEDICINAL STORE,

By William E. [illegible],
South East corner of Main and Second Streets

Where may be had the following, together with almost every other article in his line of business, which he is determined to sell on the lowest terms:

1500 lb Glauber Salts,	15olb Anotto,
800 yellow Pruv. Bark,	200 Tamarinds,
100 powdered Jalap.	100 Epsom Salts,
50 do, Rhubarb,	50 Rochelle do.
50 Calomel,	20 Spanish Flies,
150 Flake & com. Manna	50 Verdigris,
100 Senna Alexan, and Tripoli,	400 Pot & Pearl Ashes,
100 Flor Sulphur,	50lb Gum Camphor,
250 Crem. Tartar,	50 do. Aloes,
40 doz P. P. Syringes,	100 do. Arabic.
20lb Tartar Emetic,	25 do. Dragant,
oz Ipecacuanha.	20 do. Opium,
50 Sweet Sp Nitre	100 Bottles Castor Oil,
30 dozen Lancets,	30 Aqua Fortis,
50 gross Vials assorted,	50 Oil of Vitriol.

Sugar of Lead, White Vitriol, Lee's Pills, Anderson's Pills, Bateman's Drops, British Oil, Turlington's Balsam, Stoughton's Bitters, Scales and Weights, Tooth Instruments. Mortars and Pestles, Trusses, Bed-pans, Assafœtida, Gentian Root, common and patent Lint.

ALSO—*N. S. Allison & Co's,* Pure LEMON ACID, for Punch, Lemonade, Shrub, &c.

PAINTS—DRY,

50lb. VERMILLION, Red Lead, Spanish Brown, Dutch Pink, Rose Pink, Whiting, Yellow Ochre, Ivory Black, Patent Yellow, Kings Yellow, Terra de Sienna, 200 papers Lamp Black.

FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

80 doz. Windsor Soap,	Drop Lake
50 do Teeth Brushes,	Large Wafers
Tooth Powder,	Small do.
Paints in small boxes,	White Wax,
Copal Varnish,	Indelibe Ink,
Essence of Lemon,	India do
Do Lavender,	Ink Powder,
Do. Rosemary,	Prussian Blue, No. 1—3
Spirits of Turpentine,	Shaving Powder.

Glue, Nutmegs, Sponge, Essential Salt of Lemon and Cinnamon, warranted of the first quality.

Physicians and Country Store-keepers, wishing to purchase, would find it their advantage to call as above.

May 4th 1814. 4—

THE commissioners appointed by the Orphans court of Adams county, to receive and report on the cla[illegible] JAMES [illegible]

WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN.

no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY." George Washington to the People.

[Vol. I.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1814. [No. 32.]

WASHINGTON, (MISS. TER.)
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TERMS OF THE WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN—Four Dollars per annum, half always in advance.

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Treasury Report.

Copy of a letter from the chairman of the committee of Ways and Means to the Secretary of the Treasury, da[illegible]

[illegible]ngton, October 14 1814.

SIR—The committee of Ways and Means have had under their consideration the support of public credit by a system of taxation more extended than the one heretofore adopted. They have determined to suspend proceeding on their report at present before the house of representatives, with a view to afford you an opp[illegible] other, or such [illegible] provisions as may be necessary to revive and maintain unimpaired the public credit.

I have the honor to be, your most ob't,
JOHN W. EPPES.

Hon. Mr. DALLAS,
Secretary of the Treasury.

THE ANSWER.

Treasury Department, Oct 17, 1814.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 14th inst. and, aware of the necessity for an early interposition of congress on the subject to which it relates, I proceed, at the moment of entering upon the duties of office, to offer to the consideration of the committee of Ways and Means, an answer on the several points of their enquiry.

Contemplating the present state of the finances, it is obvious, that a deficiency in the revenue, and a depreciation in the public credit, exist from causes which cannot in any degree, be ascribed either to the want of resources, or to the want of integrity in the nation. Different minds will conceive different opinions in relation to some of those causes; but it will be agreed on all sides, that the most operative have been the inadequacy of our system of taxation to form a foun[illegible]tion for public credit; and the absence [illegible] from that system of the means which are best adopted to anticipate, collect and distribute the public revenue.

The wealth of the nation, in the value and products of its soil, in all the acquisitions of personal property, and in all the varieties of industry, remai[illegible]ost untouched by the hand of government; for the national faith, and not the national wealth, has hitherto been the principle instrument of finance. It was reasonable, however, to expect, that a period must occur in the course of a protracted war, when confidence in the accumulating public engagements could only be secured by an active demonstration, both of the capacity and the disposition to perform them. In he present state of the treasury, therefore, it is a just consolation to reflect, that a prompt [illegible] resolute application of the resources of the country, will effectually relieve from every pecuniary embarrassment and vindicate the fiscal honor of the government.

But it would be vain to attempt to disguise, and it would be pernicious to palliate the difficulties which are now to be overcome. The exigencies of the government require a supply of treasure for the prosecution of the war, beyond any amount which it would be politic, even if it were practicable to raise by an immediate and constant imposition of taxes. There must, therefore, be a resort to credit, for a considerable portion of the supply. But the public credit is at this juncture so depressed, that no hope of adequate succor, on moderate terms, can safely rest upon it. Hence, it becomes the object first and last in every practical [illegible] finance, to re-an[illegible]dit over which doubt and apprehension (not the less injurious perhaps, because they are visionary) have cast an inauspicious shade. In the former case, the ordinary means of raising and appropriating the revenue, will always be sufficient; but in the latter case, no exertion can be competent to attain the object, which does not quiet, in every mind, every fear of future loss or disappointment in consequence of trusting to the pledges of the public faith.

The condition of the circulating medium of the country, presents another copious source of mischief and embarrassment. The recent exportation of specie have considerably diminished the fund of gold and silver coin; and another considerable portion of that fund has been dra[illegible] by the timid and the wary, from the use [illegible]munity, into the private coffers of individuals. On the other hand, the multiplication of banks in the several states has so increased the quantity of paper currency, that it would be difficult to calculate its amount; & still more difficult to ascertain its value, with reference to the capital on which it has been issued. But the benefit of even this paper currency is in a great measure lost, as the suspension of payment in specie at most of the banks has suddenly broken the chain of accommodation, that previously extended the credit and the circulation of the notes which were emitted in one state into every state in the union. It may in general be affirmed, therefore, that there exists at this time no adequate circulating medium common to the citizens of the U. States. The monied transactions of private life are at a stand; and the fiscal operations of government labo with extreme inconvenience. It is impossible that such a state of things should be long endured; but, let it be fairly added, that with legislative aid it is not necessary that the endurance should be long. Under favorable circumstances, and to a limited extent, an emission of treasury notes would, probably, afford relief; but treasury notes are an expensive and precarious substitute, either for coin or for bank notes, charged as the are with a growing interest, productive of no countervailing profit, or emolument, and exposed to every breath of popular prejudice or alarm. The establishment of a national institution, operating upon credit combined with capital, and regulated by prudence and good faith, is, after all, the only efficient remedy for the disordered condition of our circulating medium. While accomplishing this, too, there will be found, under the auspices of such an institution, a safe depository for the public treasure, and a constant auxiliary to the public credit. But whether the issues of a paper currency proceed from the national treasury, or from a national bank, the acceptance of the paper in course of payments and receipts must be forever optional with the citizens. The extremity of that day cannot be anticipated, when any honest enlightended statesman will again venture upon the desperate expedient of a tender law.

From this painful, but necessary developement of existing evils, we pass, with hope and confidence, to a more specific consideration of the measures from which relief may be certainly and speedily derived. Remembering always, that the object of the government are to place the public credit upon a solid and durable foundation; to provide a revenue commensurate with the demands of a war expenditure, and to remove from the treasury an immediate pressure, the following propositions are submitted to the committee, with every sentiment of deference and respect:

PROPOSITIONS.

I. It is proposed, that, during the war, and until the claims contemplated by the proposition are completely satisfied, or extinct, there shall be annually raised by taxes, duties, imposts and excises, a fund for these purposes:

1. For the support of government, Dolls.	1,500,000
2. For the principal and interest of the public debt, existing before the declaration of war, and payable according to the contract,	3,500,000
3. For the interest of the public debt contracted, and to be contracted, by loans, or otherwise, from the commencement to the termination of the war, calculated upon an an[illegible] principal of 72 millions of dollars	4,320,000
[illegible]yment of treasury notes, with [illegible]rest,	7,400,000
[illegible] debentures to be issued [illegible]ed) for liquidated [illegible] on account of [illegible] law, but [illegible]propria[illegible]	280,000
[illegible]ed	[illegible],000,000
7. For the gradual establishment of a sinking fund, to extinguish the debt incurred during the war,	500,000
8. For a contingent fund, to meet sudden and occasional demands upon the treasury,	1,500,000
Dolls.	21,000,000

II. It is proposed, that, during the war, and until the claims contemplated by the preceding proposition are completely satisfied, or other adquate funds shall be provided and substituted by law, there shall be annually raised, by the means here specified, the following sums:

1. By the customs, (which cannot be safely estimated, during the war, at a higher product,)	4,[illegible],000
2. By the existing internal duties,	2,700,000
3. By the existing direct tax,	2,500,000
4. By the sales of public lands, (which cannot be safely estimated, during the war, at a higher product,)	800,000
5. By an addition to the existing direct tax of 100 per cent.	2,850,000
6. By an addition of 100 per cent. on the present auction duties,	150,000
7. By an addition of 100 per cent. on the existing duties upon carriages,	200,000
8. By an addition of 50 per cent. on the existing duties on licences to retail wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandise,	300,000
9. By an addition of 100 per cent. on the existing rate of postage,	500,000
10. By the proceeds of the new duties specified in the annexed schedule, marked A, making in the aggregate	7,000,000
Dolls.	21,000,000

III It is proposed, that a national bank shall be incorporated for a term of twenty years, to be established at Philadelphia, with a power to erect offices of discount and deposit elsewhere, upon the following principles:

1. That the capital of the bank shall be fifty millions of dollars, to be divided into 100,000 shares of five hundred dollars each. Three-fifths of the capital, being 60,000 shares, amounting to 30,000,000 of dollars, to be subscribed by corporations, companies or individuals: and two-fifths of the capital, being 40,000 shares, amounting to 20,000,000 of dollars, to be subscribed by the United States.
2. That the subscriptions of corporations, companies and individuals, shall be paid for in the following manner:
   One-fifth part, or 6,000,000, in gold or silver coin.
   Four-fifth parts, or 24,000,000, in gold or silver coin, or in six per cent. stock issued since the declaration of war, and treasury notes, in the proportion of one-fifth in treasury notes, and three-fifths in six per cent. stock.
3. That the subscriptions of corporations companies and individuals, shall be paid at the following periods:

20 dollars on each share, to be paid at the time of subscribing, in gold or silver coin,	1,200,000
40 dollars on each share, to be paid in gold or silver coin, one month after the subscription,	2,400,000
40 dollars on each share, in two months after the subscription, in gold or silver coin,	2,400,000
100 dollars, specie,	6,000,000
100 dollars in each share, in gold or silver coin, or in six per cent. stock, or in treasury notes, according to the preceding appointment, to be paid at the time of subscribing,	6,000,000
150 dollars on each share, to be paid in like manner, in two months after subscribing,	9,000,000
150 dollars on each share, to be paid in like manner, in three months after subscribing,	9,000,000
500	30,000,000

4. That the subscription of the United States shall be paid in six per cent. stock, at the same periods and in the same proportions as the payments of private subscriptions, in stock and treasury notes.
5. That the United States may substitute six per cent. stock, for the amount of the treasury notes subscribed by corporations, companies, and individuals, as the notes respectively become due and payable.
6. That the bank shall loan to the United States 30,000,000 at an interest of six per cent. at such periods, and in such sums, as shall be found mutually convenient.
7. That no part of the public stock, constituting a portion of the capital of the bank, shall be sold during the war; nor at any subsequent time, for less than par; nor at any time to an amount exceeding one moiety, without the consent of congress.
8. That provision shall be made for protecting the bank notes from forgery: for limiting the issue of bank notes; and for receiving them in all payments to the U. States.
9. That the capital of the bank, its notes, deposits, dividends, or profits (its real estate only excepted), shall not be subject to taxation by the United States or by any individual state.
10. That no other bank shall be established by congress, during the term for which the national bank is incorporated.
11. That the national bank shall be governed by fifteen directors, being resident citizens of the United States & stockholders. The president of the United States shall annually name five directors, and designate one of the five to be the president of the bank. The other directors shall be annually chosen by the qualified stockholders, in person or by proxy, if resident within the United States, voting upon a scale graduated according to the number of shares which they respectively hold. The cashier and other officers of the bank to be appointed as is usual in similar institutions.
12. That the directors of the national bank shall appoint seven persons, one of whom to preside, as the managers of each office of discount and deposit, and one person to be the cashier.
13. That the general powers, privileges, and regulations of the bank, shall be the same as are usual in similar institutions; but with this special provision, that the general accounts shall be subject to the inspection of the secretary of the treasury.

IV. It is proposed, that, after having thus provided for the punctual payment of the interest upon every denomination of public debt; for raising annually a portion of the annual expense, by taxes; for establishing a sinking fund, in relation to the new debt, as well as in relation to the old debt; and for securing to the public the efficient agency of a national bank; the only remaining object of supply shall be accomplished by annual loans, and issues of treasury notes, if unexpectedly such issues should continue to be necessary or expedient.

1. The amount of annual expenditure during the war, exceeding the sums provided for, does not admit of a prospective estimate beyond the year 1815; but for that year it may be estimated with sufficient accuracy for the general purposes of the present communication, at
   Dolls. 28,000,000
2. Then for the year 1815, an additional provision must be made, authorising a loan and the issue of treasury notes, to an equal amount, Dolls. 28,000,000

V. It is proposed that the accounts for authorized expences being duly stated and settled, a certificate or debenture shall issue to the accountant specifying the balance; & that in all cases, where there has been no specific appropriation, or the claim exceeds the amount of the sum appropriated, the balance shall bear an interest of three per cent. until provision is made by law for paying the amount.

VI. And finally, it is proposed to relieve the treasury from an immediate pressure, upon the principles of the following statement:

1. The amount of demands upon the treasury (exclusively of balances of appropriations for former years unsatisfied) was stated in the report of the late secretary of the treasury, of the 23d of September, 1814, to be on the 30th of June		27,576,391 19
2. The accounts of the third quarter of 1814, are not yet made up, and the precise sums paid during that quarter cannot now be ascertained; but they amount to nearly		8,400,000
Leaving to be paid in the 4th quarter of 1814,		Dolls. 19,176,391 19
3. This balance, payable during the 4th quarter of 1814, consists of the following items:		
Civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous expences about	353,292 99	
Military, about	8,792,688	
Naval, about	2,382,010 97	
Public debt, about	7,648,419 23	
		Dolls. 19,176,391 19
4. The existing provisions by law for the payment of this balance of 19,176,391 dollars and 19 cents, may be stated as follows:		
The act of the 24th of March, 1814, authorised a loan for		25,000,000
The act of the 4th of March, 1814, authorized an issue of treasury notes for		5,000,000
		Dolls. 30,000,000
Under those authorities there have been [illegible]ved on loan, about	10,895,000	
There has been sent to Europe in six per cent. stock	6,000,000	
There has been issued in treasury notes	3,504,000	
		20,399,000
		Dolls. 9,601,000
There remains therefore an unexecuted authority to borrow	8,105,000	
To issue treasury notes	1,496,000	
		9,601,000
The demands of the 4th quarter being then		19,176,391 19
There may be applied to meet them, the revenue accruing during the quarter from all sources, about	2,900,000	
And payments to be made on account of loans already contracted for, according to the authority above stated, about	2,500,000	
		5,400,000
Leaving a balance to be provided for, dolls.		13,776,391 19
By the authority remaining to borrow,	8,105,000	
By the authority remaining to issue treasury notes,	1,496,000	
By an additional authority to be granted by law to borrow, and to issue treasury notes,	4,175,391 19	
		Dolls. 13,776,391 19

These estimates however, it will be observed, are made with a view, simply to the appropriations by law for the expences of the year 1814; and do not embrace a provision to satisfy balances of appropriations made for the expences of preceding years which have not been called for at the treasury. But it will, probably, be deemed expedient to make such provision by extending the new authority to borrow from the above balance to 6,000,000. If the 6 per cent. stock which has been sent to Europe should be there disposed of, it will form an item in the estimates of the ensuing year.

As a portion of the amount to be provided during the present quarter, consists of treasury notes which will soon be due, it will be advisable to make them receivable in subscriptions to the loan.

It is proper to accompany these propositions with a few explanatory remarks.

1. The first proposition contemplates a permanent system; but the estimate of the particular items of claims and demands upon the public, must be regarded as immediately applying to the year 1815. In every subsequent year there will necessarily be some variation; as for instance, the item of interest on the old debt will annually sink, while the item of interest on the new debt will annually rise during the continuance of the war.

(Continued on 4th page.)

[illegible] Washington Republican.

[illegible]

[illegible] Poindexter, in his address to [illegible], in speaking of my letter addressed to you, and published in your paper some time ago, says he does not know that I was acquainted at that time with the fact that the memorial alluded to, had never been forwarded to him, by the speaker of the house of representatives; but he has since been informed that more than twelve months prior to my publication, it was publicly known here that the document had not been forwarded; but says, if I were uninformed on the subject, I am excusable for the mistake, but if I were not, he is unable to perceive how I can justify so serious a charge on a public officer, with a previous knowledge that it was unmerited. If I were capable of making so serious a charge, either on a public officer or a private individual, with a previous knowledge of its falshood, I certainly should not attempt to justify it, but should feel that I merited the execration of all good men, as well as my own abhorrence: But the *fact* is, at the time of my publication, I had no knowledge how, or by whom the memorial had been suppressed, further than conjecture; nor did I ever hear any thing of Mr. Mead's avowal of it, until some time in the early part of the term of the last Superior court, held at Washington; it was then mentioned to me by a friend, who had been to court, that Mr. Mead was coming out with a publication, acknowledging he had not sent on the memorial. I heard no more on the subject, until I saw Mr. Mead's letter to judge Poindexer, annexed to his address. I was astonished to find it insisted on in the judge's address, as well as in the postscript to Mr. Mead's letter, that it was of public notoriety how this document had been disposed of. Since judge Poindexter's publication, I have made many enquiries, but have not found one person who ever heard any thing on the subject; therefore, I am induced to believe it was not generally known. However, the object of my publication is fully answered; the public are now informed how a memorial, believed to be important to the interests of the territory, has been suppressed. But I cannot refrain from observing, that memorials, in the legislature, takes the same course of bills; they go through the several readings, and are engrossed before their passage They are then enrolled and examined by the committee on enrolled bills, and reported to the house correctly enrolled. I cannot from recollection, assert, that the memorial in question went through these forms, not having the journal to refer to; but I can assert, and with confidence, that if the house permitted it to pass with all the imperfections ascribed to it, they justly meritted contempt from congress and degradation from their constituents for their inattention; and if the speaker, through tenderness to the reputation of the house he presided over, were willing to incur the responsibility of withholding a document that he had been instructed to transmit to our delegate, I do think his proper course then would have been, to have laid it before the house at their next session; there then existed a correcting power.

PHILANDER SMITH.

Nov. 17th, 1814.

For the Washington Repubcan.

TO THE HON. GEORGE POINDEXTER.

Sir—I acknowledge the receipt of your suitable favor, No. I, addressed to the public. I have waited for your second; but you have acted consistently with yourself—like all other cowards, you create a quarrel, give one blow, and run away.

I have read this address with the little attention it deserves. It is more to be understood from knowing what you ought to do, than from any merit it possesses. Your honor seems at a loss whether to defend yourself, *try* to explain your illegal acts, or to expose those of others. It creates no surprise, that your honor should be bewildered; for, when ever a man undertakes to maintain falshood by argument, he is sure to wander and speak nonsense. This seems to be the sum total of your address

You are now, agreeably to your own example, fair game. You appear in your usual way: Your head full of idle suspicions—your mouth full of abuse. Your jealous disposition, sir, has often inclined you to imagine ill of others, without proof, even of your [illegible] friends.

If people could kill with quills as *porcupines do* your death might be thought near at hand You suppose groups about Washington are brandishing them against you. Truth requires your honor should be corrected in this respect: *Castigator* is the sole '*hero!*" of his own pen You may invite hostility from others, but not from him. He writes for the public good. Your name is only used to point out the author of the evils of which he complains.—Castigator is much more familiar with your honor, than any of those to whom you allude. Of this you have been warned, and shall have ample proof before we part.

Quit your idle insinuations. Your readers shall not be imposed on by such fallacy—nor shall you get clear of Castigator, by aiming arrows at others. In this, you only shew you are master of your own weapons. It has always been your habit to wince as you fight —"*andabatarum more pugnare.*"

Your indiscretions have often driven you headlong into errors and insults, from the effects of which your ingenuity could not extricate you; nor your deficient magnanimity atone for.

Nature seems to have designed you for turbulence, false friendship, and sordid flattery. As yet you have done honor to her designs. The gravity you sometimes affect, is only the mystery of the body, invented to conceal the defects and wickedness of the mind. Your resentments are due to yourself: No one delights in your folly—none desire your errors. —In your reasonable allowances for yourself, your honor reminds me of the amiable *Horace*, in speaking of himself—

"Solibus aptum;
"Irasci celerem, tamen ut placabilis essem."

I would translate this for your honor, but for your jealousy: you might conceive it a censure upon your understanding, and a robbery against your delightful cuts at literature. No food shall be taken out of your way—taste, and follow the bait.

Don't let the few general remarks I have made, alarm your honor. We will now enter more minutely into the demerits of your address,

Whether you mean more to commit the character and expose the errors of others, than to defend yourself, is doubtful. However, your honor seems much disposed to divert public attention from the outrages you have committed on decency, the rights of the people, and the liberty of the press, by refering to those of some others, equally important in principle: and, by calling the attention of the people to consider acts of foreign usurpation, instead of domestic violations of their rights. This will not now do: Such manœuvering might answer among people less free, intelligent and patriotic than those of the United States. Such a departure in pleading, *Castigator* cannot admit. You must answer for your *own sins;* so must others. A solitary *sacrifice* will not atone for you *all.* Characters much more considerable, would be but a partial *peace-offering* for such violations of law; the first principles of freedom and republican government.

[illegible] with a statement, evidently intended for a denial of your ever having manœuvered to obtain the office you now fill;—and that you desired a military appointment in preference. In this, your knavery shall appear as conspicuous as your vanity & want of veracity. Should the remarks candor and truth authorise, place your honor in an awkward and rediculous point of view, you must blame yourself.

*Will your honor be vain enough to fancy yourself lord Wellington talking with general Blucher, instead of justice Rees? One would suppose, that a knowledge of yourself might have produced a better similitude. From a candid man, such would have been the fact. The world cannot afford characters more dissimilar. Your honor's imprudence is manifested by the comparison. A respectful distance from an adversary, makes some men brave. Your *speed* has generally given you a decided advantage of an opponent in this respect.

It is not the means by which a man obtains office, but the manner of discharging its respective duties, that interests the public and affects its citizens. You are charged with importuning &c. for the office of judge, when you first went to congress. This by way of evidencing your disinclination to fulfil the duties of your station as a representative, and to comply with the wishes of your constituents, that you were rejected three times: and then presume your importunities continued on the fourth vacancy, when you succeeded. Your insinuated denial is confined to this period, when you wanted the military appointment. Why do you not insinuate a denial as broad as the assertion of Castigator? Say you never solicited the office of judge;—did not previously use the petition of members of congress on the occasion;—that the gentlemen of the bar did not address the president against your appointment. Most of the evidence to these facts Castigator has, and can procure. He will not use it officiously, but will do it officially. Your honor and the attorney general, he presumes, know how to bring that about.

You then say, "you felt in full force the delicacy of your situation &c. in consequence of pre-existing collisions, in which you had necessarily participated," and intimate the office of judge was forced upon you. Is it matter of surprise, that a man should be forced in a few moments to do what he had been striving to accomplish for six years [illegible] a bawd has been debauched in this way.

But pray, sir, were not these causes of delicacy known to you before and when your first and successive applications for the judgeship were made? Your "necessary participation in the political collisions of the territory" were anterior to your respective solicitations for the office of judge.

Your honor proceeds in the defence of a charge, which, although you make against yourself, is false, and never existed. Castigator, nor the memorial of the people, never implicated you, because the memorial of the house of representatives did not reach congress. It was known to many, and to you, why it did not: therefore the terms "*untoward occurrence*" did not include you; and if any one, him only, who caused its failure. This explanation you have in the first letter of Philo-Castigator;—yet you are not content.

But, sir, let us admit for the sake of argument, that the terms "untoward occurrence" do necessarily implicate some one; rejecting all other accidents, and that person is known; what right have you, or any other to claim the implication? Suppose an offensive act is committed by an individual: he is in the company of many others; an allusion is made to the act; will any man, who is not guilty, be silly enough to take [illegible] to himself; especially when it is generally known who is intended by the allusion?

If your honor supposes that you can satisfy justice as to the charges made against you, by publicly exposing a single *act of your friend, col. Mead, violating the sovereign will of the whole people, unanimously expressed; or that you can by professions for the public weal, an indiscriminate abuse and denunciation of gentlemen "about the little town of Washington," (where the vices and errors of your life have been so conspicuous); nay! by supposing yourself lord Wellington talking with general Blucher, when it happens to be judge Poindexter talking with justice Rees; you are mistaken, and underrate the intelligence of the people. This may be consolation to yourself, and flattery to the vanity of Mr. Mead: He may be satisfied with the pride of example—it may qualify merited resentment in him—but depend you will both stand convicted in public estimation.

I am not inclined to impose additional burthens on your honor. The defence of your own conduct will be more than equal to your cunning, and the advantages you may derive from deciding in your own cause; thereby violating the first principles of natural justice.

Come forward then, sir, under your "reasonable allowance"—acknowledge your crimes and your errors, that you remanded colonel Marschalk to jail, after his time of imprisonment consequent on the *sham trial,* had expired, in obedience to your revengeful disposition, instead of a compliance with law. We should then have more favorable impressions of your candor, and no worse opinion of your integrity.

You say you know the author of Castigator. What one knows, he must be certain of. If you know him, and think so contemptible of his services, order his works burnt, and himself prosecuted. The attorney general, no doubt, will *obey your order.* The want of law, or precedent, 'tis presumed, will create no obstacle. Or, why do you not make a *peace-offering* of your judge-ship, as you promise.

After dealing out your suspicions of men hostile to you, which is a poor apology for not answering the charges against your honor, you assume a deal of gravity; talk of "reasonable allowances" for your vices, and your errors. I do not mean to affront your honor, by opposing my opinion to yours on these points; but rely, you were not born for the good of mankind farther than your vices may effect it. Your acts, and not your professions, instruct us on this topic.

Your honor seems to understand your own ease. Professions cost you nothing, except the sacrifice you make to truth. These, you ought to know, are susceptible of demonstration two ways—by your own testimony, and by your acts. The first will not be received —the latter you can't object to. The integrity of public men should be measured by their acts, not by their professions. It is not material to the man who is slain, whether the blow was aimed at him or another

You say, "some person hereafter, with more leisure than yourself, may possibly favor the public with biographical sketches of the *Dramatis Personæ.*" Agreed. Castigator will be much obliged for an occasion to favor the public with your honor's biography.

That part of your address which [illegible] the most serious consideration, is [illegible] ragraph. You say, "To [illegible] citizen, the grounds of [illegible] ing, &c. would be to [illegible]

---

*Suppressing [illegible] house of con[illegible]

novel [illegible] I believe, [illegible] and you, [illegible] vestigati[illegible] mitted [illegible] to [illegible] yourself: for [illegible] such fools a[illegible] lic acts of an [illegible] [inve]stigation by the peop[illegible] [illegible]able under the law. W[illegible] [illegible] principle of government wou[illegible] such an investigation? Where, sir, do you find any moral, political or constitutional prohibition? The conduct of men who administer the laws, are as cognizable in this way as those who make them. Innocent men never apprehend dangers of this kind—the guilty do. It is true, your honor has as little to lose by an investigation, as any other could possibly have.

Is this the way your honor means to account for the most flagitious violations of the fundamental principles of government, law, and the rights of individuals? Had your honor regarded the obligations of your office, to administer justice agreeably to law, manifested by practice and precedent, and authorised by principle; you would not have been involved in your present difficulties.

Had your honor [illegible] these land marks, you would not have imprisoned the printer, col. Marschalk, for refusing to comply with your illegal sentence;—committed a citizen to jail for one of your private quarrels in the street, out of term time; attempted to strike him while in the custody of the officer; assaulted him with brick-bats on his way to prison;—resisted and defeated, from the bench, the presentment of a grand jury against yourself for an assault and breach of the peace;—decided in anticipation, that a clerk of the court was not liable to do militia duty, on a question whether he was liable to perform high way labor;—come from the seat of justice, and carry a citizen into a private room; there procure his affidavit in a case pending before you, and in which you were interested;—worry a gentleman in court more than a week, to make him contradict the truth he had certified against you;—nor would you, finally, have disgraced the judge, though you may have honored yourself.

Well may you shrink from an investigation of acts of this kind. They are sufficiently shameful to cover with infamy any judge, much less your honor. To avoid such an investigation, shews your prudence and manifests your guilt.

Your honor seems yet to be fond of *Cards.* By that published in your paper of last week, you sentence Castigator to death: call on the public to perform his obsequies, and for the people to forget his works. You cannot yet rightly understand your own powers: This you can't do; nor will the public observe, or the people obey. Your memory will only live in Castigator's works, founded on your illegal and unconstitutional public acts. You [illegible] may be fortunate in this beyond your own expectation, or Castigator's intention.

I will now finish this letter by a few aphorisms, and then wait for you to come up.

Some men never reason, but think and act according to example, regardless of analogy. Those who think and act for themselves, you consider hostile to you[illegible]. Others substitute passion for reason—Neither harken to truth nor reason, farther than suits individual interest or party views. They content themselves with words without meaning, and sense without prudence. In this class I place your honor and a few others, for whom you are the orbit.

You treat of yourself, your virtuous deeds, and patriotic intentions The sole trouble of your fame shall not be imposed on your own pen. Do not blind your prospect—you shall have a sight of that, all but you[illegible]r wish to see—truth in its full extent.

Vanity is apt to eclipse all other faculties. You have made an appeal to the gentlemen of the bar, for the correctness and honesty of your opinions. Your honor has been distinguished from one of your associates as a logical chicaner, by the side of a man of reason—two characters as wide apart, as the limits of the intellectual world will admit.

CASTIGATOR.

Nov. 22, 1814.

WHEREAS my wife, Margaret, has left my bed and board without provocation; I hereby caution all persons from harboring or crediting her on my account, or trading with her in any manner whatever, as I am determined not to pay any debts she may contract.

Witness my [illegible]

TOWN OF WASHINGTON:

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1814.

Extract of a letter from the hon. Wm. Lattimore to the Editor of the Washington Republican, dated

"WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 31.

"I received on Saturday, the 29th inst. a petition signed by a number of inhabitants of the territory, soliciting an adjustment of claims to land founded on British grants, which was this day presented to the house & referred to the committee on public lands. The subject is of just importance, and will receive due attention from me; but it is with much regret I have to say, that, in addition to the difficulties which always attend it, the present state of public affairs does not authorise sanguine expectations of accomplishing the object at this time.

"I send you a paper containing plans, proposed by the secretary of war for raising an efficient military force, in pursuance of which bills have been reported, and will probably pass. Measures like these are at once suggested and demanded by the present crisis of national affairs, and the people will no doubt give them their ready approbation and cordial support."

Extract of a letter from the hon. Harry Toulmin to the Post Master in this place, dated

Fort Stoddert, Nov. 8 1814.

"We have no news from Pensacola. I suppose gen. Jackson entered that place on Monday. It is much, if any resistance would be made, as the British were not strong enough to oppose him, unless they had, very recently, received reinforcements. I fear the Indians will get out of the way. It should seem as if they had had spies at our doors.

"A Tennessee militia-man was shot by an Indian in the arm a few days since, near fort Montgomery, where there must have been three or four hundred men encamped in various places within the space of two miles.

"Lt. Alex. Murray, who accompanied a party of twenty-five men to Pensacola about ten days ago, was killed by an Indian, whom he pursued on the road, on their return. The Indian was afterwards killed."

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this place, dated

New Orleans, 19th Nov. 1814.

"I am happy to inform you, that a vessel has this moment arrived from Pensacola, which brings the pleasing intelligence of Gen. Jackson's having entered and taken that place."

DEFERED ARTICLE!

At the election of Public Printer, at the commencement of the present session of the Legislature, the ballots were

For P. Isler,	14
A. Marschalk,	12

We gave in *sealed* proposals, founded on calculation—Mr. Isler's proposals, as read to the house, were, "that he would undertake the printing as low as any other person,"—The committee reported he terms offered, to be similar—Since Mr. Isler's election, great exertions have been made by his friends, and the whole of the time of the house of representatives occupied on Saturday last in debate, to exonerate him from one of the conditions offered by us, viz. *copying the journals*—the subject is still pending.

We have only to observe, that had we have been chosen to print, the journals of both houses, would have been printed, and laid on the respective clerks tables, every Monday morning.

Simon Snyder is re-elected governor of Pennsylvania, by a majority [illegible] His excellency [illegible] Mrs. Ma-

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

War Measures.

Mr. TROUP, (of Georgia) from the military committee, reported a bill making further provision for filling the ranks of the regular army, by classing the free male population of the United States.

[This bill proposes to provide for the division of the whole free male population of the United States, by the assessors, into classes of twenty-five men each; each class to be compelled, under the penalty of hundred dollars to furnish within days after the classification aforesaid, an able bodied recruit for the service of the United States. The bill is of some length, and contains very full provisions for carrying itself into effect.]

Mr. Troup also reported a bill "to authorise the president of the United States to accept the services of volunteers who may associate and organize themselves and offer their services to the government of the U. S."

[The title of this bill sufficiently explains its object.]

Mr. Troup also reported a bill "to provide for the further defence of the frontiers of the United States by authorising the president to augment the present military establishment."

[This bill proposes to provide that "in addition to the present military establishment of the United States, there be immediately raised forty regiments, in such proportions of artillery, infantry, riflemen and cavalry, as the president may deem proper, to be enlisted to serve during the war, unless sooner discharged, and limited as to service to the defence of the frontiers of the United States.]

The three bills were severally twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Troup also laid before the house the following letter from the Secretary of war to the military committee:

Department of War, Oct. 17.

SIR—The great importance of the subject, and the other duties of the department, which could not fail to be very sensibly felt, at so interesting a period, by a person who had just taken charge of it, are my apology for not answering your letter of the 24th of Sept. at an earlier day, on the defects of the present military establishment.

Due consideration has been bestowed on the subject matter of that letter, and I have now the honor to submit to the committee the following report:

1. That the present military establishment, amounting to 62,448 men, be preserved and made complete, and that the most efficient means authorised by the constitution and consistent with the general rights of our fellow citizens be adopted, to fill the ranks, and with the least possible delay.

2. That a permanent force consisting of at least 40,000 men in addition to the present military establishment be raised for the defence of our cities and frontiers, under an engagement by the executive with such corps that it shall be employed in that service within certain specified limits, and that a proportional augmentation of general officers of each grade, and other staff be provided for.

3. That the corps of engineers be enlarged.

4. That the ordnance department be amended.

Respecting the enlargement of the corps of engineers, I shall submit hereafter a more detailed communication.

For the proposed amendment of the ordnance department, I shall submit a report from the senior officer of that department in this city which is approved.

I shall be ready and happy to communicate such further remarks and details on these subjects as the committee may require, and shall request permission to suggest hereafter the result of further attention to, and reflection on, our military establishment generally, should any thing occur which may be deemed worthy its attention.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JAS. MONROE.

Hon. G. M. TROUP, chairman Military Committee, house of representatives.

[Accompanying this letter is an interesting paper of considerable length, from the pen of the secretary, headed "Explanatory remarks," which shall appear in our next.]

IN SENATE,

Friday, October 28.

The senate resumed, as in committee of the whole, the consideration of the bill authorising the president to cause to be built or purchased the vessels therein described.—After discussion and amendment, the bill was ordered to be read a third time in the following form:—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in addition to the present naval establishment, the president of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised to cause to be built or purchased, manned, equipped and officered, any number of vessels, not exceeding , which his opinion, the public service may require, to carry not less than nor more than guns each, and to be manned, equipped and officered, in the manner which he shall judge most expedient.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That for the building or purchasing and equipping of these vessels, the sum of dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

And the senate adjourned to Monday.

Stay of Execution.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

A bill is before the house of delegates to stay any execution upon any judgment or decree for money, which hath been or shall be rendered, by a court or justice of the peace, by tendering bond and sufficient security to twice the amount of the demand, inclusive of interest and costs.—Proceedings on distresses for rent, or on deeds on trust, to be stayed on the same provision. The blank in the bill has been filled so as to make it take effect till March 1816.

The bill for staying executions, which we noticed in our last, passed the H. of D. yesterday after much debate—*Ayes* 89 *Noes* 71. The senate, who have had a temporary recess, did not meet yesterday, pursuant to adjournment, but will most probably form a *quorum* to-day. The execution bill will certainly be one of the first subjects of their deliberations.

Mr. Baker, of Cumberland, yesterday submitted a resolution for reducing the number of cavalry now in the service of this commonwealth—which was not disposed of.

Resolutions passed the H. of D. on Saturday, bestowing swords and the thanks of this legislature on gens. Scott & Gaines for their distinguished gallantry during the present campaign.—*Rich. Enquirer, Nov.* 1.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.

The house of representative, after one week's incessant attention to the subject, got through the discussion of the report of the committee of Ways and Means on the additional taxes. The resolutions which have passed are referred to the same committee to report bills accordingly; and, when these bills are reported, the subject will be again open to discussion. There is no doubt, we believe, but bills will pass in conformity to all the resolutions agreed on; unless it be that embracing a national bank — respecting which some entertain doubt, though we do not. Such an institution is so obviously necessary, and so demonstrably desirable, that we do not see how any man, unless on constitutional principles, can feel a doubt as to the expediency, though the minor details of it should not exactly square with his ideas on the subject.

October 30.

"A resolution for the establishment of a national bank, with branches, has carried in the house of representatives—91, to 50 odd."

FROM NIAGARA.

From the Buffalo Gazette, of Tuesday Oct 18.

Since our last, about 800 light dragoons, artillerists and infantry have passed this for the Norther army, in Canada.

Brig general Winder, and suite, colonel Fenwick, and many other officers have also passed on.

On Monday week, the army of maj. gen. Izard moved from Lewiston, and crossed the Niagara at Black Rock. The general, when joined by the distinguished army of maj. gen. Brown passed down the Niagara.

The following extract of a letter, is all the direct intelligence we have from the army.

We however learnt from the bearer of the letter, that preparations were complete for crossing the Chippewa yesterday morning.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Buffalo Gazette, dated

"Chippewa Plains, Oct. 16.

"You may have heard of the firing at Chippewa yesterday; the occasion was simply this; our artillery was advanced to a point of wood within about three hundred yards of their works, and opened upon them; they returned the fire from four different batteries, which were constrained to stop firing for about an hour, and then *silenced*. They drew back the principal part of their troops—and after losing a few men and horses, hid the rest."

A considerable body of volunteers from the states of Kentucky and Ohio, have arrived at Detroit, commanded by gen. M'Arthur, of the regular army.

PHIL[illegible]

The United [illegible] Peacock, capt. W[illegible] at New York on Saturday ev[illegible] Also, a sloop from Canton, belonging to Minturn and Champlin. It was reported that another vessel from Canton, to Minturn and Champlin, had arrived at an eastern port.

Coffee house Books.

IMPORTANT ARRIVAL.

The schooner Sally, Van-Allen, of New York, has arrived at Providence, R. I. from Canton, in a short passage, with a full cargo of teas, to Minturn and Champlin.—*Mer. Adv.*

LAUNCH.

The United States' steam vessel of war, Fulton the first, was launched this morning, at a quarter before 9 o'clock, into her destined element, which she entered with great dignity, amidst the greeting of more than ten thousand spectators.

True American, Oct. 31.

The following amount of property was taken from on board the enemy's fleet recently captured by com. MacDonough, on lake Champlain:

11,800 wt. of powder, exclusive of fixed ammunition for the ships; between 80 an 90,000 wt. of balls, &c. 6000 muskets; 600 suits of sailor's winter clothing; and the winter clothing for the whole of the land army.

Rutland Herald.

DIED on Saturday, the 12th inst. Mrs. ESTHER KING, wife of maj. R. King, aged 47 years.

Mississippi territory of the United States.
Claiborne county Superior court of Law & Equity, September term, 1814.

HEZEKIAH HARMON } *Attachment.*
EZRA [illegible]ALL.

THIS [illegible] being a non resident, on motion of the [illegible] by his attorney, it was ordered, that the [illegible] Call be and appear before the said court [illegible] before the first Monday of March next, to [illegible] and give security according to an act of a[illegible] otherwise judgment will be rendered upon [illegible]ment, and the property attached be sold, [illegible] the debts, damages and costs of the plaint[illegible]

[illegible] G. Clarke,
32—4 *Attorney for the plaintiff.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Thomas Bi[illegible] deceased, are required to make immediate payment to the undersigned: and those having claims against said estate, are requested to present them properly authenticated, to

Nan[illegible]rice, *Adm'x.*

Gibson Port, Nov. 18, 18[illegible] 32—3

HIDES,

WILL be received to tan on the shares, or purchased and paid for in leather and shoes, at our tanyard, Sandy creek.

Wright & M'Donnell.

Nov. 16, 1814. 32—2

Shoes and Boots.

THE subscriber having lately removed from Cincinnati (Ohio) to Natchez, M. T. respectfully informs the inhabitants of the place and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in Main Street, corner of Second Street; where the best quality of Shoes and Boots may be had on the shortest notice.

N. B. Two or three good Journeymen Shoe and Boot makers wanted.

Isaac Mann.

Natchez, Nov. 16 1814. 31—3

NOTICE.

I SHALL apply to the next Orphans court for the county of Adams, to be holden on the second Monday in January next for a settlement of the estate of S. S. Madan, deceased.

D. D. Elliott, Adm'r.

November 15, 1814. 31—

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans court of Adams county, will be exposed to public sale at the court house in the town of Washington, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of December next, all the personal estate of Benjamin F. Salvage, deceased, consisting of a quantity of new law books, horse, saddle and bridle, &c. The terms of sale will be, cash for all sums under ten dollars, and six months credit for all sums over, on the purchasers giving note with approved security.

W. Turpin, *Adm'r.*

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Benjamin F. Salvage, deceased, are requested to exhibit them, regularly authenticated, to the subscriber as early as possible, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make payment to

W. Turpin, *Adm'r.*

November 8, 1814. 30—3

... page ...

...lly railing a portion ... by taxes, and for ap... to the new debt a sinking fund (gradually increasing, until it becomes commensurate to its object) are essential features in the plan suggested, with a view to the revival and maintenance of public credit. The extinguishment of the old debt is already in operation by the wise precaution of a similar institution.

2. The second proposition will, doubtless, generate many and very various objects.—The endeavor has been, however, to spread the general amount of the taxes over a wide surface with a hand as light and equal as is consistent with convenience in the process and certainty in the result.

All the opportunities of observation, and all the means of information that have been possessed, leave no doubt upon the disposition of the people to contribute generously for relieving the necessities of their country; and it has been thought unworthy of that patriotic disposition to dwell upon scanty means of supply, or short lived expedients. Whenever the war shall be happily terminated in an honorable peace, and the treasury shall be again replenished by the tributary streams of commerce, it will be at once a duty and a pleasure to recommend an alleviation, if not an entire exoneration of the burthens which necessarily fall at present upon the agriculture and manufactures of the nation.

3. In making the proposition for the establishment of a national bank, I cannot be insensible to the high authority of the names which have appeared in opposition to that measure upon constitutional grounds. It would be presumptuous to conjecture that the sentiments which actuated the opposition have passed away, and yet it would be denying to experience a great practical advantage, were we to suppose that a difference of times and circumstances would not produce a correspoding difference in the opinions of the wisest as well as of the purest men. But to the present case, a change of private opinion is not material to the success of the proposition for establishing a national bank. In the administration of human affairs, there must be a period when discussion shall cease and decision shall become absolute. A diversity of opinion may honorably survive the contest; but, upon the genuine principles of a representative government, the opinion of the majority can alone be carried into action. The judge, who dissents from the majority of the bench, changes not his opinion, but performs his duty when he enforces the judgment of the court, although it is contrary to his own convictions. An oath to support the constitution and the laws, is not, therefore, an oath to support them under all circumstances, according to the individual who takes it, but it is, emphatically, an oath to support them according to the interpretation of the legitimate authorities. For the erroneous decision of a court of law, there is the redress of a new trial, as well as of an appellate jurisdiction. Over an act, founded upon an exposition of the constitution, made by the legislative department of the government, but alledged to be incorrect, we have seen the judicial department exercise a remedial power. And even if all the departments, legislative, executive, and judicial, should concur in the exercise of a power, which is either thought to transcend the constitutional trust, or to operate injuriously upon the community; the case is still within the reach of a competent control, through the medium of an amendment to the constitution, upon the proposition, not only of congress, but of the several states. When, therefore, we have marked the existence of a national bank for a period of twenty years, with all the sanctions of the legislative, executive, and judicial authorities; when we have seen the dissolution of one institution, and heard a loud and continued call for the establishment of another; when under these circumstances, neither congress, nor the several states, have resorted to the power of amendment; can it be deemed a violation of the right of private opinion, to consider the constitutionality of a national bank, as a question forever settled and at rest?

But, after all, I should not merit the confidence, which it will be my ambition to acquire, if I were to suppress the declaration of an opinion, that, in these times, the establishment of a national bank will not only be useful in promoting the general welfare, but that it is necessary and proper for carrying into execution, some of the most important powers constitutionally vested in the government.

Upon the principles and regulations of the national bank, it may be sufficient to remark that they will be best unfolded in the form of a bill, which shall be immediately prepared. A compound capital is suggested, with a design equally to accommodate the subscribers and to aid the general measures, for the revival of public credit; but the proportions of specie and stock may be varied, if the scarcity of coin should render it expedient;—yet not in so great a degree, as to prevent an early commencement of the money operations of the institution.

4. The estimates of receipts, from established sources of revenue, and from the proposed new duties; and the estimates of expenditures, on all the objects contemplated in the present communication; have been made upon a call so sudden, and upon materials so scattered, that it is not intended to claim a perfect reliance on their accuracy. They are, however, believed to be sufficiently accurate to illustrate and support the general plan, for the revival of the public credit, the establishment of a permanent system of revenue, and the removal of the immediate pressure on the treasury.

Upon the whole, sir, I have freely and openly assumed the responsibility of the station in which I have the honor to be placed. But conscious of the imperfections of the judgment that dictates the answer to the important enquiries of the committee of Ways and Means, I derive the highest satisfaction from reflecting that the honor and safety of the nation, for war, or for peace, depend on the wisdom, patriotism, and fortitude of congress, during times which imperiously demand a display of those qualities in the exercise of the legislative authority.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
A. J. DALLAS.

J. W. Eppes, esq. chairman of the committee of Ways and Means.

A.

Schedule of new taxes referred to in the letter of the secretary of the treasury to the chairman of the committee of Ways and Means in which the taxes proposed in the report of the committee to the house of representatives on the 10th instant, are principally adopted.

1. On spirits distilled from domestic or foreign materials 25 cents per gallon, computed on 24.000,000 gallons; provided the present tax on the capacity of the still should be continued. If it is thought best to lay the tax entirely on the liquor, then the tax on the capacity of the stills to be taken off, and 30 cents per gallon to be laid on the liquor. For the present estimate, it is taken at 25 cents per gallon,	6,000,000
2. On porter, ale and strong beer, 2 cents per gallon, computed on 6,000,000 gallons,	120 000
3. On manufactured tobacco and snuff, averaged at 5 cents per pound, and computed on 10,000,000 pounds	500,000
4. On leather of various kinds, averaged at 3 cents per pound, and computed on 20,000,000 pounds,	600,000
5. On pig iron at 1 dollar fifty cents per ton, computed on 300,000 tons,	450,000
6. On paper, at various rates, averaging 7 per cent. on the value of the article, computed on the annual manufacture of the value of 2,500,000 dollars,	175,000
7. On playing cards, at 25 cents per per pack, computed on 400,000 packs,	100,000
8. On counsellors and attornies at law, process in suits at law and equity, proceedings in admiralty, arbitrations & references, and other legal proceedings in the courts of the United States	300,000
9. On conveyances, mortgages & other contracts relating to real estate,	250,000
	8,495,000
The sum to be raised by new taxes according to the estimates of the secretary's letter, is	7,000,000
Leaving a surplus for the expenses of of collection and errors in the estimate of	1495 000

NOTICE.

I SHALL apply to the next Orphans court for the county of Adams, to be holden on the second Monday in January next, for a final settlement of the estate of Philip Gorrell, deceased, as far as my administration of the same.

Eliza D. Gorrell,
former Administratrix.

November 8, 1814. 30—3

NOTICE.

I SHALL apply to the next Orphans court for the county of Adams, to be holden on the second Monday in January next, for a final settlement of the estate of John Judkins, deceased.

Daniel Boyce, *Adm'r.*

November 8, 1814. 30—3

Mississippi Territroy, Adams County, } Adams Superior court of Law and Equity, October term 1814.

David Havard *vs* Samuel Thompson.

THE defendant, Samuel Thompson, not having entered his appearance in this case according to the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this territory, but resides in the state of South Carolina:—

Therefore, on motion of the complainant's counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendant do appear and answer the complainant's bill, on or before the first day of next term, the same will be taken pro confesso, and the matter thereof be decreed accordingly: and that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in the territory, for four weeks in succession.

30—4 [Signed] THEODORE STARK.

JUST PUBLISHED,

(PRICE 50 CENTS,)

And for sale at the office of the Washington Republican; by Miller & Thomas and John S. Ludlow, Natchez; John M. Whitney, Greenville; James Wood. Gibson Port; R. G. Leckie. Woodville; and Edward Randolph, Pinckneyville.

LETTERS

Addressed to the

Hon. George Poindexter,

ONE OF THE JUDGES

OF THE MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY;

ON THE

SUBJECT OF BRITISH CLAIMS,

AND HIS ATTACK ON

THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

BY CASTIGATOR & PHILO-CASTIGATOR.

Mississippi Territory, Adams County.

Be it remembered, that on the third day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and in the thirty-ninth year of the independence and sovereignty of the United States of America, Andrew Marschalk of the territory and county aforesaid, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor in the words and figures following, to wit:

"Letters addressed to the hon. George Poindexter, one of the Judges of the Mississippi territory; on the subject of British Claims, and his attack on the Liberty of the Press. By Castigator & Philo-Castigator."

In conformity to the act of the congress of the United States, entitled "an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the time therein mentioned," and also to the act, entitled "an act, supplementary to the act entitled an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the time therein mentioned, and extending the benefit to the arts of designing, engraving and etching historical and other prints"

THEODORE STARK,
Clerk of the Superior court of said county.

NOTICE.

WE shall apply to the next Orphans court for the county of Adams, to be holden on the second Monday in January next, for a final settlement of the estate of Thomas Reed, deceased, and a discharge from the administration thereof.

Prosper King, } *Adm'rs*
John Bowles, }

November 8, 1814. 30—3

NOTICE.

I SHALL apply to the next Orphans court for the county of Adams, to be holden on the second Monday in January next, for a final settlement of the estate of Michael Bruner, deceased; and to be discharged from the administration thereof.

Ebenezer Howell,
Administrator of said estate

November 8, 1814. 30—3

M. Lancelle,

PROPOSES to open a Dancing School in the town of Washington, so soon as a sufficient number of pupils engage, to authorise the undertaking. He will teach twice in each week, on such days as may be found most convenient to his pupils.

A subscription paper is left at the office of the Washington Republican.

November 7, 1814. 30—

ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE,

LYING on St. Catharine creek, two miles above Washington; about eight acres of which is cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises, a tolerable cabin, and other out-houses, a good saw mill that works by draught of horse or oxen, a good spring very convenient to the house; also a large pair of wheels, and some farming utensils.—Terms may be known by application to

John W. Bryan.

Washington, November 1, 1814. 29—2m

Tax Collector's Sales.

WILL be exposed for sale at the court house in Claiborne county, on Monday the 12th day of December next, the following tracts of land and town lots, situated in said county, or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon, if not sooner discharged

	ACRES.	DOLLS.	CTS.
Ann Brashears,	1000	22	20
Abner Green,	1712 (county tax)	8	20
Estate of Jesse Griffin or John Smith,	242	4	57
Heirs of John Hartley,	2666	33	26
Heirs of AnnCatrina Hartley,	1000	8	00
Heirs of Thos. Inglish	640	6	92
Ditto, for the year 1813,		7	26
William Leak,	640	6	12
Robert More,	847	10	80
Stephen B. Minor,	760	8	15
John Robinson,	247	9	00
Moses More,	town lot,		75

H. Harmon,
Tax Collector Claiborne county.

Sept. 1, 1814. 22—2m

Tax Collector's Sales.

WILL be exposed for sale at the court house in Franklin county, in the town of Franklin on Saturday the thirty first of December next, the following tracts of land situated in said county, or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon with costs, unless sooner discharged.

	DOLLS.	CTS
Darling ... Minor Stringes, 640 acres of land, ...	9	80
Robert or James M... acres in two tracts, joining or near each other,	8	00
John W. Hambleton, 33... acres,	4	76
Heirs of Henry Moor, 40... acres,		18
James Garnet or William Prichard, 120 acres, a part of a tract that formerly belonged to JacobShilling, for the year 1813,		72

B. E. Chaney, *C. F. C.*

Sept. 19 1814. 23—

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Orphans court of the county of Adams, commissioners to receive and report on the claims against the estate of William M. Byrne, dec. give notice that they will attend, for that purpose, at the counting room of Messrs S. and H Postlethwaite, in the city of Natchez, the last Saturday in every month until the last Saturday in December, next, inclusive. All persons interested, are requested to exhibit their claims properly authenticated.

H. Postlethwaite,
John Rabb,
Gab. Tichenor.

Natchez, August 18, 1814. 19—

THE commissioners appointed by the Orphans court of Adams county, to receive and report on the claims against the estate of JAMES SHANNON, dec. give notice that they will attend at the counting room of Messrs. S. & H. Postlethwaite, corner of Main and Front street, Natchez, the first Saturday in every month, until the first Saturday in January next.

H. Postlethwaite,
Jno. Richards,
... Kercheval.

Natchez, August 8th, 1814 18—

HIDES.

Leather, Sadlery, or Shoes,

Will be given for green or well cured

HIDES & SKINS,

Delivered at the shop of

Geo. Newman,
NATCHEZ—or

At the Tan-yard of the subscriber, Washington. JNO. NEWMAN.

*** Liberal wages will be given to Journeymen Tanners and Curriers. Apply as above.

25th July, 1814. 15—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUG & MEDICINAL STORE,

By William E. Lehman,

South East corner of Main and Second Streets,

Where may be had the following, together with almost every other article in his line of business, which he is determined to sell on the lowest terms:

1500 lb Glauber Salts,	150lb Anotto,
800 yellow Pruv. Bark,	200 Tamarinds,
100 powdered Jalap.	100 Epsom Salts,
50 do, Rhubarb,	50 Rochelle do.
50 Calomel,	20 Spanish Flies,
150 Flake & com. Manna	50 Verdigris,
100 Senna Alexan, and Tripoli,	400 Pot & Pearl Ashes,
	50lb Gum Camphor,
100 Flor Sulphur,	50 do. Aloes,
250 Grem, Tartar,	100 do. Arabic,
40 doz. P. P. Syringes,	25 do. Dragant,
20lb Tartar Emetic,	20 do. Opium,
oz Ipecacuanha,	100 Bottles Castor Oil,
50 Sweet Sp. Nitre	30 Aqua Fortis,
30 dozen Lancets,	50 Oil of Vitriol,
50 gross Vials assorted,	

Sugar of Lead, White Vitriol, Lee's Pills, Anderson's Pills, Bateman's Drops, British Oil, Turlington's Balsam, Stoughton's Bitters, Scales and Weights, Tooth Instruments Mortars and Pestles, Trusses, Bed-pans, Assafoetida, Gentian Root, common and patent Lint.

Also—*N. S. Allison & Co's,* Pure LEMON ACID, for Punch, Lemonade, Shrub, &c.

PAINTS—DRY,

50lb. Vermillion, Red Lead, Spanish Brown, Dutch Pink, Rose Pink, Whiting, Yellow Ochre, Ivory Black, Patent Yellow, Kings Yellow, Terra de Sienna, 200 papers Lamp Black.

FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

80 doz. Windsor Soap,	Drop Lake
50 do Teeth Brushes,	Large Wafers
Tooth Powder,	Small do.
Paints in small boxes,	White Wax,
Copal Varnish,	Indelibe Ink,
Essence of Lemon,	India do
Do Lavender,	Ink Powder,
Do. Rosemary,	Prussian Blue, No.
Spirits of Turpentine,	Shaving Powder.

Glue, Nutmegs, Sponge, Essential Salt Lemon and Cinnamon, warranted of the first quality.

... May ... 1...

WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN.

"I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY." George Washington to the People.

[VOL. II.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1814. [No. 33.]

WASHINGTON, (MISS. TER.)
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY ANDREW MARSCHALK.

TERMS OF THE WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN—Four Dollars per annum, half always in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square or 225 square letters, inserted three times for one Dollar—thirty-seven and a half cents for every subsequent insertion, if accompanied with CASH—if charged, one dollar for the first insertion, and fifty cents for each continuance.

Explanatory Observations,

Accompanying the letter from the Secretary of War to the chairman of the Military committee of the house of representatives.

In providing a force necessary to bring this war to a happy termination, the nature of the crisis in which we are involved, and the extent of its dangers, claim particular attention. If the means are not fully adequate to the end, discomfiture must inevitably ensue.

It may be fairly presumed, that it is the object of the British government, by striking at the principal sources of our prosperity, to diminish the importance, if not to destroy the political existence of the United States. If any doubt remained on this subject, it has been completely removed by the despatches from our ministers at Ghent, which were lately laid before congress.

A nation contending for its existence against an enemy powerful by land and sea, favored in a peculiar manner by extraordinary events, must make great exertions and suffer great sacrifices. Forced to contend again for our liberties and independence, we are called on for a display of all the patriotism, which distinguished our fellow citizens in the first great struggle It may be fairly concluded, that if the United States sacrifice any right, or make any dishonorable concession to the demands of the British government, the spirit of the nation will be broken, and the foundation of their union and independence shaken. The United States must relinquish no right, or perish in the struggle. There is no intermediate ground to rest on. A concession on one point, leads directly to the surrender of every other. The result of the contest cannot be doubtful. The highest confidence is entertained that the stronger the pressure, and the greater the danger, the more firm and vigorous will be the resistance, and the more successful and glorious the result.

It is the avowed purpose of the enemy to lay waste and destroy our cities and villages, and to desolate our coast, of which examples have already been afforded. It is evidently his intention to press the war along the whole extent of our seaboard, in the hope of exhausting equally the spirit of the people, and the national resources. There is also reason to presume, that it is the intention to press the war from Canada on the adjoining states, while attempts are made on the city of New York, and other important points, with a view to the vain project of dismemberment or subjugation. It may be inferred likewise to be a part of the scheme, to continue to invade this part of the union, while a seperate force attacks the state of Louisiana, in the hope of taking possession of the city of New Orleans, and of the mouth of the Mississippi, that great inlet and key to the commerce of all that portion of the United States, lying westward of the Alleghany mountains. The peace in Europe having given to the enemy a large disposable force, has essentially favored these objects.

The advantage which a great naval superiority gives to the enemy, by enabling him to move troops from one quarter to another. from Maine to the Mississippi, a coast of two thousand miles extent is very considerable. Even a small force moved in this manner for the purposes avowed by the British commanders, cannot fail to be sensibly felt, more especially by those who are most exposed to it. It is obvious, if the militia are to be relied on principally for the defence of our cities & coasts against their predatory and desolating incursions, wherever they may be made. that by interfering with their ordinary pursuits of industry, it must be attended with serious interruption and loss to them, and injury to the public, while it greatly increases the expense. It is an object, therefore, of the highest importance, to provide a regular force, with the means of transporting it from one quarter to another along our coast, thereby following the movements of the enemy with the greatest possible rapidity, and repelling the attack wherever it may be made. These remarks are equally true as to the militia service generally under the present organization of the militia, and the short terms of service prescribed by law. It may be stated with confidence, that at least thres times the force in militia has been employed at our principal cities along the coast, and on the frontier, in marching to and returning thence, that would have been necessary in regular troops; and that the expense attending it has been more than proportionably augmented, from the difficulty, if not the impossibility, of preserving the same degree of system in the militia as in the regular service.

But it will not be sufficient to repel these predatory and desolating incursions. To bring the war to an honorable termination, we must not be contended with defending ourselves. Different feelings must be touched, and apprehensions excited in the British government. By pushing the war into Canada, we secure the friendship of the Indian tribes, and command their services, otherwise to be turned by the enemy against us; we relieve the coast from the desolation which is intended for it, and we keep in our hands a safe pledge for an honorable peace.

It follows, from this view of the subject, that it will be necessary to bring into the field, next campaign, not less than 100 000 regular troops. Such a force, aided, in extraordinary emergencies, by volunteers and militia, will place us above all inquietude as to the final result of this contest It will fix, on a solid and imperishable foundation, our union and independence; on which the liberties and happiness of our fellow citizens so essentially depend. It will secure to the United States an early and advantageous peace. It will arrest, in the further prosecution of the war, the desolation of our cities & our coast, by enabling us to retort on the enemy those calamities which our citizens have been already doomed to suffer; a resort which self-defence alone, and a sacred regard for the rights and honor of the nation, could induce the U. States to adopt.

The return of the regular force now in service, laid before you, will shew how many men will be necessary to fill the present corps; and the return of the numerical force of the present military establishment, will shew how many are required to complete it to the number proposed. The next and most important enquiry is, how shall these men be raised?—Under existing circumstances, it is evident that the most prompt and efficient mode that can be devised, consistent with the equal rights of every citizen, ought to be adopted. The following plans are respectfully submitted to the consideration of the committee. Being distinct in their nature, I will present each separately, with the considerations applicable to it.

FIRST PLAN.

Let the free male population of the United States, between 18 and 45 years, be formed into classes of 100 men each, and let each class furnish men for the war, within 30 days after the classification, and replace them in the event of casualty.

The classification to be formed with a view to the equal distribution of property among the several classes.

If any class fails to provide the men required of it, within the time specified, they shall be raised by draft on the whole class: any person thus drafted being allowed to furnish a substitute.

The present bounty in land to be allowed to each recruit, and the present bounty in money, which is paid to each recruit by the United States, to be paid to each draft by all the inhabitants within the precinct of the class, within which the draft may be made, equally, according to the value of the property which they may respectively possess; & if such bounty be not paid within days, the same to be levied on all the taxable property of the said inhabitants. And in like manner, the bounty, whatever it may be, which may be employed in raising a recruit, to avoid a draft, to be assessed on the taxable property of the whole precinct.

The recruits to be delivered over to the recruiting officer in each district, to be marched to such places of general rendezvous as may be designated by the department of war.

That this plan will be efficient, cannot be doubted. It is evident, that the men contemplated may soon be raised by it. Three modes occur, by which it may be carried into effect 1st. By placing the execution of it in the hands of the county courts throughout the United States. 2d. By relying on the militia officers in each county. 3d. By appointing particular persons in each county for that purpose. It is believed that either of these modes would be found adequate.

Nor does there appear to be any well founded objection to the right in congress to adopt this plan, or to its equality in its application to our fellow citizens individually.—Congress have a right, by the constitution, to raise regular armies, and no restraint is imposed in the exercise of it, except in the provisions which are intended to guard generally against the abuse of power, with none of which does this plan interfere. It is proposed, that it shall operate on all alike; that none shall be exempted from it except the chief magistrate of the United States, and the governors of the several states.

It would be absurd to suppose that congress could not carry this power into effect, otherwise than by accepting the voluntary service of individuals. It might happen that an army could not be raised in that mode, whence the power would have been granted in vain. The safety of the state might depend on such an army. Long continued invasions conducted by regular well disciplined troops, can best be repelled by troops kept constantly in the field, and equally well disciplined. Courage in an army is in a great measure mechanical. A small body well trained; accustomed to action, gallantly led on, often breaks three or four times the number of more respectable and more brave, but raw and undisciplined troops. The sense of danger is diminished by frequent exposure to it without harm; and confidence, even in the timid, is inspired by a knowledge that reliance may be placed on others, which can grow up only by service together. The grant to congress to raise armies was made with a knowledge of all these circumstances, & with the intention that it should take effect. The framers of the constitution, and the states who ratified it, knew the advantage which an enemy might have over us, by regular forces, and intended to place their country on an equal footing.

The idea that the United States cannot raise a regular army in any other mode than by accepting the voluntary service of individuals, is believed to be repugnant to the uniform construction of all grants of power, and equally so to the first principles and leading objects of the federal compact. An unqualified grant of power gives the means necessary to carry it into effect. This is an universal maxim which admits of no exception. Equally true is it that the conservation of the state is a duty paramount to all others. The commonwealth has a right to the service of all its citizens, or rather, the citizens comprising the commonwealth have a right collectively and individually to the service of each other, to repel any danger which may be menaced. The manner in which the service is to be apportioned among the citizens, and rendered by them, are objects of legislation. All that is to be dreaded in such case, is the abuse of power, and happily our constitution has provided ample security against that evil.

In support of this right in congress, the militia service affords a conclusive proof and striking example. The organization of the militia is an act of public authority, not a voluntary association. The service required must be performed by all, under penalties which delinquents pay. The generous and patriotic perform them cheerfully. In the alacrity with which the call of the government has been obeyed, and the cheerfulness with which the service has been performed throughout the United States. by the great body of the militia, there is abundant cause to rejoice in the strength of our republican institutions, and in the virtue of the people.

The plan proposed is not more compulsive than the military service, while it is free from most of the objections to it. The militia service calls from home for long terms whole districts of country. None can elude the call. Few can avoid the service, and those who do are compelled to pay great sums for substitutes. This plan fixes on no one personally. and opens to all who chuse it a chance of declining the service. It is a principal object of this plan to engage in the defence of the state the unmarried and youthful, who can best defend it and best be spared, and to secure to those who render this important service, an adequate compensation from the voluntary contribution of the more wealthy in every class. Great confidence is entertained that such contribution will be made in time to avoid a draft. Indeed it is believed to be the necessary and inevitable tendency of this plan to produce that effect.

The limited power which the United States have in organizing the militia may be urged as an argument against their right to raise regular troops in the mode proposed. If any argument could be drawn from that circumstance, I should suppose that it would be in favor of an opposite conclusion. The power of the United States over the militia has been limited, and that for raising regular armies granted without limitation. There was, doubtless, some object in this arrangement. The fair inference seems to be, that it was made on great consideration; that the limitation in the first instance was intentional, the consequence of the unqualified grant of the second.

But it is said that by drawing the men from the militia service into the regular army, and putting them under regular officers, you violate a principle of the constitution which provides that the militia shall be commanded by their own officers. If this was the fact the conclusion would follow. But it is not the fact. The men are not drawn from the militia, but from the population of the country: when they enlist voluntarily, it is not as militia men that they act, but as citizens. If they are drafted it must be in the same sense. In both instances they are enrolled in the militia corps, but that, as is presumed, cannot prevent the voluntary act in the one instance, or the compulsive in the other. The whole population of the United States within certain ages belong to these corps. If the United States could not form regular armies from them they could raise none.

In proposing a draft as one of the modes of raising men in case of actual necessity, in the present great emergency of the country, I have thought it my duty to examine such objections to it as occurred, particularly those of a constitutional nature. It is from my sacred regard for the principles of our constitution that I have ventured to trouble the committee with any remarks on this part of the subject.

Should it appear that this mode of raising recruits was justly objectionable on account of the tax on property, from difficulties which may be apprehended in the execution, or from other causes, it may be advisable to decline the tax, and for the government to pay the whole bounty.

In this case it is proposed that, in lieu of the present bounty, the sum of fifty dollars be allowed to each recruit or draft at the time of his engagement, and one hundred acres of land in addition to the present bounty in land, for every year that the war may continue.

It is impossible to state with mathematical accuracy, the number which will be raised by the ratio of 4 to 100 or 1 to 25, nor is it necessary. It is probable that it will be rather more than sufficient to fill the present corps. The extra number, in that case, may form a part of the local force in contemplation, a power to that effect being given to the president.

No radical change in the present military establishment is proposed. Should any modification be found necessary, on further consideration, it will form the subject of a separate communication. It it thought advisable in general to preserve the corps in their present form, and to fill them with new recruits in the manner stated. All these corps have already seen service, and many of them acquired in active scenes much experience and useful knowledge. By preserving them in their present form and under their present officers, and filling them with new recruits, the improvement of the latter will be rapid. In two or three months it will be difficult to distinguish between the new and old levies.

The additional force to be provided amounts to 40 000 men. Of this it is proposed that local corps be raised, to consist partly of infantry, partly of mounted men and partly of artillery. There is reason to believe that such corps may be raised in the principal cities, & even on the frontier, to serve for the war, under an engagement as to the limit beyond which they should not be carried. Every able bodied citizen is willing and ready to fight for his home, his family and his country, when invaded. Of this we have seen, in the present year, the most honorable & gra-

tisfying proofs. It does not suit all, however, to go great distances from home. This generous and patriotic spirit may be taken advantage of, under proper arrangements, with the happiest effects to the country, and without essential inconvenience to the parties.

The officers who may be appointed to command these corps, should be charged with recruiting them. Local defence being their sole object, it may be presumed that the corps will soon be raised. Patriotism alone will furnish a very powerful motive. It seems reasonable, however, that some recompense should be made to those who relieve others from the burthen: one hundred acres of land and fifty dollars to each recruit will, it is presumed, be deemed sufficient.

It is proposed that this additional force shall form a part of any plan that may be adopted.

SECOND PLAN.

This plan consists of a classification of the militia, and the extension of their terms of service.

Let the whole militia of the United States be divided into the following classes, viz:

All free male persons capable of serving, between the ages of 18 and 25, into one class; all those between the ages of 25 & 32 into another class, and those between 32 and 45 into a third class.

It is proposed also, that the president shall have power to call into the service any portion of either of these classes which in his judgment the exigencies of the country may require, to remain in service two years, from the time each corps shall be assembled at the appointed place of rendezvous.

It is believed that a shorter term than two years would not give to these corps the efficiency in military operations that is desired, and deemed indispensable, nor avoid the evils that are so sensibly felt, and generally complained of, under the present arrangement. It requires two campaigns to make a complete soldier, especially where the corps, officers and men, are alike raw and inexperienced. In the interim, the numbers must be multiplied to supply the defect of discipline. And it requires the extension of the term of service, to avoid the additional proportional augmentation of having so many in the field at the same time, in marching to the frontier and returning from it. The inconvenience to the parties, and loss to the community in other respects, need not be repeated. It is proper to add only, that if substitutes are allowed in the service, it must put an end to the recruiting of men for the regular army, especialsy the old corps. Of the justice of this remark, what has occurred in the present year, has furnished full proof It follows that if this plan is adopted, the militia must be relied upon principally, if not altogether, in the further prosecution of the war.

The additional force for local service, amounting to forty thousand men, will likewise form a part, as already observed, of this plan.

THIRD PLAN.

It is proposed to exempt every five men from militia service, who shall find one to serve for the war. It is probable that some recruits might be raised in this mode in most or all the states. But it is apprehended that it would prevent recruiting in any other mode, by the high bounty which some of the wealthy would give. The consequence would probably be very injurious, as it is not believed that any great number could be raised in this mode.

FOURTH PLAN.

Should all the preceding plans be found objectionable, it remains that the present system of recruiting be adhered to, with an augmentation of the bounty in land. Should this be preferred, it is advised that in addition to the 160 acres of land now gived, 100 be allowed annualy for every year while the war lasts.

These plans are thought more deserving the attention of the committee than any that have occurred. The first, for the reasons stated, is preferred. It is believed that it will be found more efficient against the enemy, less expensive to the public and less burthensome to our fellow citizens.

It has likewise the venerable sanction of our revolution. In that great struggle resort was had to this expedient for filling the ranks of our regular army, and with decisive effect.

It is not intended by these remarks, should the first plan be adopted, to dispense altogether with the service of the militia. Altho' the principle burthen of the war may thereby be taken from the militia, reliance must still be placed on them for important aids, especially in cases of sudden invasion. For this purpose it will still be advisable that the men be classed according to age, and that their term of service be prolonged. Even should this plan be attended with all the advantages expected of it, such an arrangement could not fail to produce the happiest effect. The proof which it would afford of the impregnable strength of the country, of the patient virtue and invincible spirit of the people, would admonish the enemy, how vain and fruitless his invasions must be, and might dispose him to speedy, just and honorable peace. Of the very important services already rendered by the militia, even under the present organization, too much cannot be said.

If the United States make the exertion which is proposed, it is probable that the contest will soon be at an end. It cannot be doubted that it is in their power to expel the British forces from this continent, should the British government, persevering in its unjust demands, make that an object with the American people. Against our united and vigorous efforts, the resistance of the enemy will soon become light and feeble. Success in every fair and honorable claim, is within our easy grasp. And surely the U. States have every possible inducement to make the effort necessary to secure it. I should insult the understanding and wound the feelings of the committee, if I touched on the calamities incident to defeat. Dangers which are remote and can never be realized, excite no alarm with a gallant and generous people. But the advantages of success have a fair claim to their deliberate consideration. The efforts we have already made, has attracted the attention and extorted the praise of other nations. Already have most of the absurd theories and idle speculations on our system of government been refuted, and put down. We are now felt and respected as a power, and it is the dread which the enemy entertain of our resources & growing importance, that has induced him to push the war against us, after its professed objects had ceased.—Success, by discomfiture of his schemes, and the attainment of an honorable peace, will place the United States on higher ground, in the opinion of the world, than they have held at any former period. In future wars, their commerce will be permitted to take its lawful range unmolested. Their remonstrances to foreign governments will not again be put aside, unheeded. Few will be prevented, because there will seldom be occasion for them. Our union, founded on interest and affection, will have acquired new strength by the proof it will have afforded, of the important advantages attending it. Respected abroad and happy at home, the United States will have accomplished the great objects, for which they have so long contended. As a nation they have little to dread, as a people, little to desire.

Extract from Marshall's Life of Washington, vol. 4th, page 241.

"In general the assemblies (of the states) followed the example of congress, and apportioned on the several counties within the state, the quota to be furnished by each.—This division of the state was to be again subdivided into classes, and each class was to furnish a man by contributions or taxes imposed on itself. In some instances a draft was to be used in the last resort; in others, the man was to be recruited by persons appointed for that purpose, and the class to be taxed with the sum given for his bounty."

Extract from Ramsay's Life of Washington, 2d vol. page 246.

"When voluntary enlistments fell short of the proposed number, the deficiencies were, by the laws of several states, to be made up by drafts or lots from the militia. The towns in New England and the counties in the middle states, were respectively called on for a specified number of men. Such was the zeal of the people of New England, that neighbors would often club together to engage one of their number to go into the army. Maryland directed her lieutenants of counties to class all the property in their respective counties into as many equal classes as there were men wanted, and each class was, by law obliged, within ten days thereafter, to furnish an able bodied recruit during the war; and in case of their neglecting or refusing to do so, the county lieutenants were authorised to procure men at their expense, at any rate, not exceeding fifteen pounds in every hundred pounds worth of property classed agreeably to law. Virginia likewise classed her citizens, and called upon the respective classes for every fifteenth man for public service. Pennsylvania concentrated the requisite power in the president, Mr. Reed, and authorised him to draw forth the resources of the state, under certain limitations, and if necessary to declare martial law over the state. The exertion of these arrangements, although uncommonly vigorous, lagged far behind."

☞ An APPRENTICE will be received at this Office.

☞ An elegant silver mounted SWORD for sale.—Enquire at this Office.

TOWN OF WASHINGTON:

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1814.

AN ACT

Further to extend the right of suffrage, and to increase the number of members in the legislative council of the Mississippi Territory.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That each and every free, white male person, being a citizen of the United States, who shall have attained the age of twenty one years, and who shall have paid a county or territorial tax, and who shall have resided one year in said territory previous to any general election, and be at the time of such election a resident thereof, shall be entitled to vote for members of the house of representatives and a delegate to congress for the territory aforesaid; any thing in the ordinance, or in any act relative to the government of said territory, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the house of representatives of the territory aforesaid, be, and they are hereby authorised to nominate eight persons, being citizens of the United States, to the president of the United States; four of whom shall be appointed members of the legislative council for said territory, in addition to the number already provided; any act or ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding.

LANGDON CHEVES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
E. GERRY,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, October 25, 1814.
JAMES MADISON.

The house of representatives have passed a bill authorising a loan of 3.000 000, and the senate have passed another authorising the President to purchase 20 vessels to carry not less than eight nor more than fourteen guns. Near 30.000 men are said to have been enlisted during the present year. 1333 prizes have, it is stated, been captured and destroyed since the commencement of the war. Vermont has elected six federalists to congress by an average majority of 700 — Her governor, state legislature, &c. are also federal. The Kentucky Gazette states that col. *Porter*, of the Kentucky detachment of militia, is now under arrest at Detroit. A letter from Washington to the editor of the Kentucky Gazette, says that the *Drawing Rooms* have again commenced at Washington. 'Tis pity that such foolish *apeings* of the corrupt courts of Europe should be tolerated in a republican country.

Late accounts from Canada, mention the arrival of the fall fleet at Quebec, from England, together with several thousand troops —no doubt those which sailed from Portsmouth the first of September.

The states of Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York and Virginia, have made or are making arrangements to have a state corps of regular troops to relieve their militia. New York will have 20,000; Massachusetts will have 10 000. It is considered less burthensome to the people, more just and more economical, than the present system.

It appears by an English paper that the U. S. brig *Syren* was cruising on the coast of Africa the latter end of May.

The London Chronicle *raves* at the American sloop of war sailing round Ireland with impunity, and making captures. It says the Irish ports are in a state of blockade.

Russia and Sweden have *protested* against the American blockade.

Bodies of Austrian, Russian and Prussian troops have been sent to Tuscany to embark for Elba, where it is supposed, mischief is brewing.

The Mammoth, American privateer, has captured and burnt ten British prizes.

Americans are prohibited from returning home in British packets without permission.

Stocks have sustained a great depression, from the interruption of the negotiations at Ghent.

The East India trade is in a deplorable state.

The treatment of the French to the Americans, is an evidence of the destinction and respectability we have acquired abroad; and of their change of opinion with respect to the maritime supremacy of Great Britain. The present glorious war has given us a standing among nations, that our fondness of peace and our endurance of injury and insult, had almost destroyed. The nations of the old world, perceive, that a republic, the derision of monarchies, is capable of a greatness they cannot attain, and is not so brittle and transitory as they imagined. Should the war continue, as it ought, and a serious impression take place, the tormentor of the world will soon feel the omnipotence of freedom, and the majesty of an independent nation; the boasted veterans of lord Wellington will in a few years, dwindle into insignificance; and the commerce of the enemy be annoyed, harrassed, or annihilated by our privateers or sloops of war. Such will inevitably be the result of that contest in which we are now engaged. Let us then persevere till that result is effected—till the enemy shall be compelled to acknowledge those rights he has hitherto contemned, and to respect that people he has affected to despise.

Washington City Gazette.

We understand that capt. *Leonard*, the officer who surrendered fort Niagara to the enemy last winter, has been exchanged, and is now under arrest.—He will be tried as soon as officers can be spared from field duties for that purpose. *Nat. Int.*

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

Arrival of the Peacock.

Copy of a letter from capt. Warrington to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

U. S sloop Peacock, New York, Oct. 30, 1814.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you of the Peacock's arrival at this place, after a cruise of one hundred and forty-seven days, during which all your remaining orders of the 28th February ult. have been executed, except that which related to the Naze and coast of Norway, and which was omitted in consequence of that whole coast being under a strict blockade by a combined squadron of English and Swedish ships. Although the Peacock's success has not been so great as we had sanguinely expected; it is a pleasing reflection, that our disappointment has been occasioned by the uncommonly severe weather, (with constant gales from south-west to north-east,) which we experienced, from the time of striking soundings in the Irish Channel, until we left the Shetland Isles, and which had the double effect, of keeping in all their trade, & compelling us to be constantly beating off a lee shore.—We were four days between cape Clear and Waterford, in which time we made but three captures, the last of which, as she was of little value, we made a cartel of. On the north-west coast of Ireland we met with but very little better success, as the bad weather still continued. From Shetlands we ran for the Ferro Isles, & then returned in sounding along the Irish coast, crossed the mouth of the channel, and bay of Biscay, and made cape Ortegal, between which and the Rock of Lisbon we cruised seven days, seeing in that time but twelve sail, nine of which we spoke and found but two of them English.—From thence we run along the Portuguese coast, crossed the mouth of the Mediterranean and run within a degree and an half of the Madeiras for the purpose of falling in with their West India and Teneriffe trade. On the 1st of September, we made the Canaries, and attempted in vain to procure water at Fentaventura and Lauzarota, at the latter of which places we landed some prisoners. As a supply of water was now indispensably requisite, I determined to run for the Cape de Verds, at one of which (St. Vincents) after a week's work in digging and cleaning out wells, we obtained the requisite quantity, and then proceeded at an easy rate to the westward, steering alternately to the S. W. and N. W. to prolong our stay as much as possible between the longitutes of 20 and 40 west, the track of all their East India, African and South American trade. Not a single vessel was however seen in all our run and on the 6th of October we made the coast of Guiana, at the mouth of the Maricoui river, the next day we were off Surinam, from whence we run for Barbadoes, which we made on the 9th and continued cruising to windward of Dareada and Barbuda for a few days, and then steered for our own coast which we made

n the 28th at 7, a. m. a little to the weſt. ward of cape Henlopen.

It gives me much pleaſure to inform you hat from the time of our leaving New York n March laſt, until our return, we have loſt ut one man, (Mr. Denizen Baldwin, maſ- er's mate, a promiſing officer,) and that our rew is in fine health. I truſt that you will ot think we have unneceſſarily curtailed our ruiſe, when I inform you we have but fif- een days proviſions on board at ſhort allow nce. I encloſe a correct liſt of our captures.

I am, reſpectfully,

L. WARRINGTON.

Hon. Wm. Jones, Secretary of the Navy.

Copy of a letter from capt Porter to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

NEW YORK Oct 29 1814.

Sir—I have the pleaſure to inform you that he United States' Fulton the Firſt, was this norning ſafely launched. No one has yet entured to ſuggeſt an improvement that could e made on this veſſel, and to uſe the words f the projector "I would not alter her were t in my power to do ſo." She promiſes fair o meet our moſt ſanguine expectations, and do not deſpair of being able to navigate in er from one extreme of our coaſt to the other. Her buoyancy aſtoniſhes every one; ſhe now draws only eight feet three inches water, and er draft will be only ten feet with all her uns, machinery, ſtores and crew on board; he eaſe with which ſhe can now be towed with a ſingle ſteam boat, renders it certain hat her velocity will be ſufficiently great to nſwer every purpoſe, and the manner it is ntended to ſecure her machinery from the gunner's ſhot, leaves no apprehenſion for its afety.

I ſhall uſe every exertion to prepare her for mmediate ſervice; her guns will ſoon be mounted, and I am aſſured by Mr. Fulton hat her machinery will be in operation in about ſix weeks.

I have the honor to be, with great reſpect, your obedient ſervant,

D. PORTER.

Hon. Wm. Jones, Secretary of the Navy.

New York, Oct. 31.

Arrived, on Saturday evening, the elegant and very faſt ſailing private armed brig Chaſſeur, of Baltimore, Thomas Boyle, eſq. commander, of 16 guns (long 12's) & 130 men, from a ſucceſsful cruiſe of three months on the coaſt of England, Ireland, the Weſtern Iſlands, Bermuda and Halifax, in which ſhe has made 18 prizes, manned 9 of them, burnt 4, and made cartels for the priſoners of the remainder, & had on board a cargo of indigo, &c. taken out of one of her prizes, valued at 75,000 dollars. Capt. Boyle has paroled 150 priſoners, and brought in 48—conſignees, Stevenſon and Goodwin.

Boston. October 27.

RICH PRIZE.—The Britiſh ſhip James, prize to the privateer Portſmouth, arrived at Portſmouth on Wedneſday morning—captured 21 days previous. She has a cargo of dry goods, wine, gin, rum, &c. together with 80 bls. gunpowder and clothing for the ſoldiers in Canada. Her cargo, when ſhe left England, was invoiced at 100,000*l.* ſterling, (about 445,000 dollars,) a part of which was taken out by the privateer and brought in.—The James has ſpoken nothing ſince her capture, and ſeen no cruiſers. She is unqueſtionably the richeſt prize which has been bro't in ſince the commencement of hoſtilities.

The James is 290 tons, and has a quantity of teas and hard ware on board. Captains Manning and Hopkins are prize maſters.

OCTOBER 29.

Rebellion all aback!—It is rumored (and we believe the rumor entitled to credit) that a letter is in town from New Hampſhire, ſtating that the application from Maſſachuſetts to that ſtate for calling the legiſlature together for the choice of delegates to meet at Hartford, *would not be complied with*, the COUNCIL being *divided* on that queſtion. Thus we find that the great object contemplated by the late *extra* ſeſſion of the legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts, was the formation of a *Henryite convention*, but that they are likely to be foiled in their *ulterior* objects by the good ſenſe of other ſtates.—*Boston Patriot.*

NOVEMBER 1.

Gen. Izard's Army.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Patriot, dated

Dead Creek, U. C. October 19.

"The army under the command of maj. general Izard advanced as far as Chippewa Plains, on the 14th inſtant, having to replace the bridges which the enemy deſtroyed, and driving in his out poſts, after ſome ſmart ſkirmiſhing with our light troops in the afternoon of that day. On the 15 h, the enemy appeared in force at the village of Chippewa, but ſhew no diſpoſition to give us battle.—The bridge had alſo been deſtroyed and no means were then poſſeſſed of reaching him, but by our artillery, which was brought up and ably directed by capts. Towſon and Archer—diſabling his batteries, and almoſt ſilencing his field artillery before night; when we returned to the encampment. On the 15th we again ſhewed him our front in order of battle, and although reinforced, he could not be drawn into the conteſt. On the 17th, the army changed poſition, and retired ſeven miles up the Niagara. Gen. Biſſel was detached with his brigade on the morning of the 18th, to watch the effect of his movement, while the main body continued on its ground, in the hope of drawing the enemy from his poſition. The brigade of general Biſſel had by a circuitous route thro' the woods, gained the vicinity of a draw-bridge, about three miles above the mouth of Chippewa river—and allowing but a part of his force to be diſcovered. At day-break the enemy threw over a ſtong column to deſtroy, what he conſidered a reconnoitering party, and was inſtantly received by the brigade; and though far ſuperior in numbers, he was beaten with great ſlaughter, driven over his bridge, and purſued ſo cloſely, as to leave no time for its removal. The battery which defended the paſſage was gallantly carried, giving time only to diſcharge two rounds before it was occupied by our troops. The enemy was reinforced, but obliged to give ground, and retire with a loſs eſtimated at nearly 200, killed, wounded and priſoners—ours is ſtated at 14 killed and 54 wounded. The main body will march immediately, and reinforcements have already gone to ſupport him; but the enemy has probably retreated beyond the proſpect of ſucceſsful purſuit. The action laſted three quarters of an hour, and was principally fought beyond the river."

Magnanimous New York.

ALBANY, OCTOBER 25.

The legiſlature of New York adjourned laſt evening, after a ſeſſion of four weeks. The principal laws paſſed are—

An act to authoriſe the raiſing of troops for the defence of this ſtate.

An act to encourage privateering.

An act to authoriſe the raiſing a corps of ſea fencibles.

An act to provide for the re-payment of certain ſums of money, advanced by the corporation of the City of New York, for the defence of the ſtate, and for other purpoſes.

An act to prevent the apprehenſion of Britiſh deſerters.

An act to authoriſe the raiſing two regiments of men of color.

An act authoriſing additional pay to be made to the volunteers, and for paying the militia called into ſervice by the ſtate authority.

An act to aid in the apprehenſion of deſerters from the army and navy of the United States.

The following reſolution, introduced by Mr. Monell, paſſed both houſes of the legiſlature, *unanimouſly*, on Saturday:

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the general aſſembly of the ſtate of New York, view, with mingled emotions of ſurpriſe and indignation, the extravagant and diſgraceful terms propoſed by the Britiſh commiſſioners at Ghent—that however ardently they may deſire the reſtoration of peace to their country, they can never conſent to receive it at the ſacrifice of national honor and dignity—that they therefore ſtrongly recommend to the national legiſlature the adoption of the moſt vigorous and efficacious meaſures in the proſecution of the war, as the beſt means of bringing the conteſt to an honorable termination, and of tranſmitting unimpaired to their poſterity, their rights, liberty and independence.

From Halifax.

BRITISH ACCOUNT *OF THE ATTACK ON BALTIMORE.*

HALIFAX, SEPT. 28.

This morning arrived H. B. ſhips Tonvice admiral ſir A. Cochrane; Surpriſe, and Diomede from the Cheſapeake.

An officer of one of the ſhips has obligingly favored us with the following intereſting account of an attack made by the Britiſh forces upon Baltimore.

Sir Alexander Cochrane and major general Roſs having reſolved upon making a demonſtration on the city of Baltimore, which might, if circumſtances juſtified it, be converted into a real attack. On the 11th inſt. the fleet entered the Patapſco, and the frigates, ſmaller ſhips of war, and tranſports, proceeded up the river, to an advantageous ſituation for landing the troops, &c. Early on the morning of the 12th, the diſembarkation took place, without oppoſition, of the army, 600 ſeamen, the 2d battalion marines, and thoſe of the ſquadron—the whole under the command of gen. Roſs, who was accompanied by rear admiral Cockburn. Soon after the landing was effected, ſir A. Cochrane ſhifted his flag from the Tonnant to the Surpriſe, and followed by the bombs, rocket ſhips, &c. paſſed up the river, with the view of co-operating with the troops. At day-light on the 14th, the melancholy intelligence of the death of gen. Roſs was announced on board the Surpriſe. He received his fatal wound from a muſket ball, while engaged with a ſmall party in reconnoitering the poſitions of the enemy, and cloſed his valuable life before he could be brought off to the ſhip. Col. Brook ſucceeded to the command, and immediately puſhed on to within 5 miles of Baltimore, where the enemy (about 6 or 7000) had taken up an advanced and ſtrong poſition; here the enemy was attacked with an impetuoſity that obliged him ſoon to give way and retreat rapidly in every direction, leaving on the field of battle a conſiderable number of killed and wounded and two pieces of cannon.

At the dawn of the next day, the bomb veſſels having taken their ſtations, ſupported by the Surpriſe and the other frigates, opened a heavy fire (within ſhell-range) upon the fort that defended the entrance of the harbor of Baltimore, which had the effect of ſhewing the ſtrength and fortifications of the enemy; on the land ſide the town was defended by a *chain of redoubts connected by a breaſtwork, a large train of artillery*, and a force apparently of from 15 to 20 000 men; the entrance of the harbor was obſtructed by a barrier of ſunken veſſels, defended by gunboats, inſide, and flanked by powerful batteries.

Theſe circumſtances preventing any effectual co-operation from his Majeſty's ſhips, and it being conſidered that without it there was too great a deſparity of force to juſtify an attack by the army upon the above poſitions of the enemy—and as the primary object of the expedition had been accompliſhed, it was thought proper to withdraw the troops—and the next morning they embarked without the leaſt annoyance from the enemy.

The reſult of the demonſtration has been the defeat of the army of the enemy; the deſtruction by themſelves of a quantity of ſhipping of an extenſive rope-walk, and other public erections—harraſſing the armed inhabitants of the ſurrounding country, and drawing off their attention from other important points.

Our loſs on the occaſion, we are happy to learn, did not exceed, in killed and wounded, 250 men.

[A letter from Waſhington ſays, general Roſs was killed by a ſhot from a boy behind a tree.]

Latest from Europe.

From the Boston Centinel, Oct. 26.

London papers and verbal accounts from England to the 1ſt of September, have been received.

A Britiſh expedition was certainly fitting out at Cork—where lord Hill had actually proceeded to embark for America. The force to accompany him was variouſly eſtimated. A well informed paſſenger from England calculates it at 15,000; and that they would ſail by the middle of September—the fleet (38 ſail) were ſeparated in a gale on the 22d September, on the Banks; and in one of them he arrived in Halifax the 14th inſt.

Appearances in England indicated that the Ghent negotiation had broken off; and that their miniſters would return forthwith.

Expectation was on the tip-toe for the reſults of the grand congreſs at Vienna; which appeared to ſwallow up all thoughts of American affairs.

Every thing appeared calm throughout Europe, excepting in Norway—where the war with Sweden continued, the mediation of Ruſſia, Auſtria, England and Pruſſia, for an adjuſtment, having failed. The Swedes commenced the invaſion of Norway the 17 h July, with ſome ſucceſs—Bernadotte at their head.

The laſt Spaniſh papers repreſented Spain as perfectly tranquil—that Ferdinand has promiſed to convoke a new cortes, and eſtabliſh a new conſtitution; and that three large armies, under Ballaſteros and Lacy, were on the point of embarking for Chili, La Plata, Mexico and Louiſiana!

There are indications that lord Hill's new Engliſh expedition has a ſouthern deſtination; and that the ſudden departure of adm. Cochrane from Halifax, after receiving advices from England, was in conſequence of orders to co-operate.

FROM THE LONDON STAR OF JULY 21.

Extract of a private letter from Quebec, dated June 19, 1814.

"Since the arrival of maj. gen. Couran, with the 16th infantry, 200 artilleriſts, and 800 ſeamen, the greateſt ſpur has been given to the military preparations for a vigorous campaign. That moſt active and indefatigable officer, ſir Sidney Beckwith, of the 25th regiment, is the admiration of the army; the ability he poſſeſſes, and the cheerful & friendly attention he beſtows on all ranks, attract univerſal confidence and eſteem. We are all very anxious to have a 'glorious daſh' at our Yankee neighbors, under our truly popular generals Drummond, Couran, Beckwith, Stewart (Royals), Murray, &c. The Yankees ſeem alſo to meditate ſome active and hot work, as they have removed their *old boys* from the command of their armies, and have appointed '*young* and *enterprising* men' to the rank of general, and to the command of their troops. As 'new brooms ſweep clean,' theſe active generals appear judiciouſly occupied in making preparations for ſome ſplendid achievement. They have formed a *corps d'elite* of 6000 men on lake Champlain, and are hourly augmenting their ſtrength at Sackett's Harbor and on lake Ontario. Every thing indicates an approaching battle. Sir George Prevoſt is induſtriouſly engaged in meaſures to avert the ſucceſs which the Yankees (who are vain boaſters in the extreme) calculate on.

"The ſpecies of warfare in this country is more trying to officers and men than any other. Very few places are cleared ſufficient for a brigade to move—immenſe foreſt trees, afford a very advantageous abbatis to the Americans, who are, individually, very brave, and excellent marksmen. They creep thro' woods which are deemed impenetrable, and after firing, are not to be found or purſued. Our troops can find no poſitions, but ſuch as are ſurrounded by foreſts, where every individual is expoſed to a ſpecies of military aſſaſſination. The Indians are of primary importance to us, but they are not able to diſlodge the Yankees from a wilderneſs. A red coat is a famous mark, and ſo well do this American banditti underſtand their buſineſs, that they ſelect officers and ſergeants in preference to privates. Our men are in high order, & fit for any thing—it is, however, a moſt lamentable ſpecies of warfare. The enemy will never ſhow himſelf in an open ſpot, and the ground which he occupies is generally ſtrongly entrenched, and ſecured on its front and flanks by a thick foreſt, in which they form with the greateſt eaſe 'echellon abbatis,' or 'retiring abbatis,' of the immenſe trees which they either fell for that purpoſe, or which are, moſt frequently, ſelf-fallen.

"Their bodily ſtrength and exertions are very great, and no men could manage foreſt fighting with the ſame agility and ſkill which they diſplay. The jungles of the eaſt are ſaid to be a mere trifle to thoſe of this country. They admire our ſuperiority in the field manœuvre,' but alledge, that a few months 'tight drilling' would give them the ſame quality, if it was neceſſary to adopt it. Should they attempt to croſs to our ſide, which is expected, they muſt try it, as we have a more clear country on this ſide than that which the troops now occupy. Their preſent force is computed at 40,000 men including militia. On lake Champlain they unavoidably poſſeſs a maritime ſuperiority, and it is in that quarter the moſt formidable efforts will be made.—We all hope that the war will not terminate without giving Jonathan a moſt exemplary dreſſing. His arrogance ſhould be humbled. The 98th are ordered from Halifax, and the 7th battalion 60th regiment (which might have come direct) has been ſent to Halifax, for the purpoſe of relieving that corps! This ſurely muſt have been a miſtake at home!

"Chauncey has launched a famous 64 at Sackett's harbor, and we have one to launch in Auguſt; he has alſo a ſecond 'line of battle frigate' on the ſtocks. We expect ſome bloody work upon both lakes, and on the frontiers. The Indians are all anxious that we ſhould drub the 'doodles' ſoundly."—*Hum!*

NOTICE.

ON the fifteenth of December enſuing, will be expoſed to ſale, in the town of Waſhington, all the real and perſonal eſtate of Henry Hunt, deceaſed, conſiſting of Houſes and Lot, and Houſehold Furniture. The perſonal property will be ſold for caſh, and the real for one half caſh, the other on a credit of one or two years. Bond with approved ſecurity will be required. The ſales will be held on the premiſes, & commence at 10 o'clock.

William Hunt, *Adm'r.*

November 28, 1814. 33—3*

HIDES

Leather, Sadlery, or Shoes,

Will be given for green or well cured

HIDES & SKINS,

Delivered at the ſhop of

Geo. Newman,

NATCHEZ—OR

At the Tan-yard of the ſubſcriber, Waſhington.

JNO NEWMAN.

, Liberal wages will be given to Journeymen Tanners and Gurriers. Apply as above

25th July, 1814. 15—tf

☞ CASH will be given for TALLOW at this office.

The Ghent Negotiation.

From the Aurora.

The British demand more than one third of the district of Maine, the whole of the Michigan territory and more than one third of the state of Ohio; the whole of the country between lake Superior and the river Mississippi, & the free navigation of that river.* In other words, they ask from the U States a tract of country larger in extent than England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland. It is very fortunate for the United States, at so early a period in her history, that such ambitious views are developed.

They demand the creation of an independent savage power within the United States, or on her confines, and with whom the U. S. are to be prohibited by this treaty from negotiating the further acquisition of lands.

They demand the American government, not to maintain or construct any armed vessels on the lakes, or in the rivers which empty themselves into the same—there are eight or ten such rivers.

They demand a relinquishment of the right to fish on the Grand Bank † and in the gulph of St. Lawrence.

By the federal constitution, the United States guaranteed to every state in the union, a republican form of government—(sect. 4, art. 4)—and may admit new states into the union, (sect. 3)—It is consequently out of the power of the United States, to cede any portion of any state to any foreign potentate, and thus destroy her sovereignty, and change the form of her government.

A stipulation not to purchase from the Indians their lands, would be of very serious consequences.

A stipulation not to maintain or construct any armed vessels on the lakes, or the contiguous rivers, would admit the British claim to an *exclusive* sovereignty over them; and open the United States to the invasion of the savages on the N. W. frontier, under British influence, at all times.‡

If England contemplates the subjugation of the United States, at a future day, the most effectual way for her to do it, would be the mode of which this *projet* of a treaty presents an outline: *The creation of an independent savage power on the N. W. confines, with a boundary assigned by treaty, not to be altered.* By her traders, Great Britain can always exercise a fatal influence over the minds of the Indians; by the St Lawrence she can, at any time transport powerful forces to Canada, and by having the undivided military occupation of the lakes, Ontario, in the state of New York, and Erie, in the state of Pennsylvania, overwhelm the N. W. frontier, with her troops, red and black allies. The policy, therefore, of preventing this is obvious, and for us to facilitate British influence and intercourse with the Indian contiguous tribes, is ruinous to America. It is by arming, dividing and corrupting the Sepoys in India she acquired and perpetuates her dominion there, and it is by corrupting the Indians and blacks she hopes to succeed here. As to the practice of impressment, that is settled by the law which forbids the employing of foreign seamen, (the policy of which I may be permitted to question:) after the war, so far as to render it probable, that an arrangement is practicable; yet Britain by statute naturalizes all foreign seamen who have served two years in her navy, or married an English woman.

The treaty of Greenville, of the 3d of August, 1795, made by general Anthony Wayne 3 art. says—"The general boundary line between the lands of the United States, and the lands of the said Indian tribes, shall begin at the mouth of Cayahoga river, and run thence up the same to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum; thence down that branch to the crossing place above fort Lawrence; thence westerly to a fork of that branch of the great Miami river running into the Ohio, at or near which fork stood Loromie's store, and where commences the portage between the Miami of the Ohio and St. Mary's river, which runs into lake Erie; thence a westerly course to fort Recovery, which stands on a branch of the Wabash; thence southwesterly in a direct line to the Ohio, so as to intersect that river, opposite the mouth of Kentucky or Cuttawa river."§—Twelve tribes were parties to this treaty. By subsequent treaties down to 1805, this boundary was extended, and all the country between the Ohio and Wabash was ceded to the U. States, to the south shore of lake Erie

From the claim of the British commissioners. it is thus evident, they desire to cut off a Vauxhall slice from the state of Ohio, of about 120 miles of territory, and what is of equal importance, all the land north and west of it—Michigan territory, &c. And from their proceedings in the district of Maine, evidence enough is before us, that they do want an increase of territory, as they have occupied Castine, Penobscot, Eastport, &c. Thus taking about half of that district, and demanding "such a vacation line of frontier, as may secure a direct communication between Quebec and Halifax."

It is impossible any American can listen to such terms without indignation—and we feel warranted in saying, that to restrain the U. States from treating with the Indians,¶ that to despoil them, through Massachusetts, Michigan, Ohio and the lakes, of their natural frontier and soil—to admit Britain an exclusive right to arm on the lakes, and thus the military occupation of both shores—to erect an independent savage power on our confines or within our dominions, and to curtail our fisheries, secured by the treaty of 1782, are demands, attempts or pretensions, which United America will never submit to, but with the loss of her freedom.

CIVIS.

* This was granted by the treaty of 1783.

† Secured to the United States by the treaty of 1782, 3 art. 1 Gray. App. 12.

‡ Excited even in peace to hostilities against us, with a view to check the settlement of the United States. See the late correspondence of Mr. Monroe with our ministers abroad.

§ See the 3, 4 and 5 art. of this treaty, in 1 Gray. App. 93 to 96.

¶ But the N. W. company (altho' B. or A. cannot agreeably to the *projet*) may purchase land from the Indians. This company, sanctioned and supported by B. is distinguished for being very inimical to us. And this view is also material in the consideration of the proposed treaty.

THE WAR!

Suppose an honest farmer loads his waggon with the produce of his farm, and sends his son to market with it—

Suppose a ruffian on the highway should seize the waggon, appropriate its contents to his own use, sell the waggon and oxen at public auction, and make a slave of the young man who drove it—

Suppose the farmer, hearing of the outrage, should demand redress of the aggressor; that the latter should refuse, and that a scuffle should ensue in which the robber should receive a blow:—In this case, which party would be the aggressor? *Which would make the war?* Would it not be perfectly clear that the *robber* and *man-stealer* commenced hostilities?

Such is the exact situation of affairs between this country and England.

Our merchants sent their vessels, built of American oak, laden with American produce, and manned by American tars, to sea. The British robbers seized them, sold them at public sale, and made slaves of their crews by *impressing* them into their hateful service. Our merchants, thro' their government, remonstrated. A five years' scuffle ensued, which ended in a heavy blow bestowed upon the robber, in the destruction of his pompous character for *naval invincibility*, with which he had affrighted the nations. From these premises, it must be evident to every candid mind that *Britain made the war*. The miserable remnants of faction, who charge it to the president, and fall in with the views and wishes of the enemy by continually prating and croaking about resignation, ought immediately to quit the land, & present themselves at the footstool of the sovereign they so much admire.—*Patriot.*

Simple Truths.—The officers of Wellington have repulsed and beaten Bonaparte's officers. Brown, Scott, Gaines, M'Comb and Smith, have repulsed and beaten Wellington's officers. *Democratic Press.*

Saratoga.—On the plains of *Saratoga* Burgoyne surrendered. On the decks of the Saratoga MacDonough waved the flag of victory. Nor is the mere coincidence of names remarkable; the very country in which Burgoyne surrendered is near the waters of Champlain. Long live the remembrance of *Saratoga.—Plebeian.*

MacDonough.—The victory on lake Champlain is equally illustrious with that on lake Erie. Perry, with 54 guns, conquered 63. MacDonough, with 86 guns, conquered 95—while Chauncey sees a brother in arms victorious on his right and on his lef; the American eagle is poised over the waters of Ontario, ready to complete his triumph on the American lakes.—*Ib.*

Mississippi territory of the United States,
Claiborne county Superior court of Law & Equity, September term, 1814.

HEZEKIAH HARMON, *vs* EZRA M'CALL } *Attachment.*

THE defendant being a non resident, on motion of the plaintiff by his attorney, it was ordered, that the said Ezra M'Call be and appear before the said court, on or before the first Monday of March next, to replevy and give security according to an act of assembly, otherwise judgment will be rendered upon the attachment, and the property attached be sold, to satisfy the debts, damages and costs of the plaintiff.

J. G. Clarke,
Attorney for the plaintiff

32—4

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Thomas Brice deceased. are required to make immediate payment to the undersigned: and those having claims against said estate, are requested to present them properly authenticated, to

Nancy Brice, *Adm'x.*

Gibson Port, Nov. 18, 1814 32—3

HIDES,

WILL be received to tan on the shares, or purchased and paid for in leather and shoes, at our tanyard, Sandy creek.

Wright & M'Donnell.

Nov. 16, 1814 32—12

WHEREAS my wife, Margaret, has left my bed and board without provocation; I hereby caution all persons from harboring or crediting her on my account, or trading with her in any manner whatever, as I am determined not to pay any debts she may contract.

Witness my hand, this 8th November, 1814.

Peter Nelson, junr.

32—3*

Shoes and Boots.

THE subscriber having lately removed from Cincinnati (Ohio) to Natchez, M. T. respectfully informs the inhabitants of the place and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in Main Street, corner of Second Street; where the best quality of Shoes and Boots may be had on the shortest notice.

N. B. Two or three good Journeymen Shoe and Boot makers wanted.

Isaac Mann.

Natchez, Nov. 16 1814 31—3

NOTICE.

I SHALL apply to the next Orphans court for the county of Adams. to be holden on the second Monday in January next for a settlement of the estate of S. S. Madan, deceased.

D. D. Elliott, Adm'r.

November 15, 1814. 31—

Mississippi Territroy, } Adams Superior court of Law
Adams County, } and Equity, October term 1814.

DAVID HAVARD *vs* SAMUEL THOMPSON.

THE defendant, Samuel Thompson, not having entered his appearance in this case according to the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this territory, but resides in the state of South Carolina:

Therefore, on motion of the complainant's counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendant do appear and answer the complainant's bill, on or before the first day of next term, the same will be taken pro confesso, and the matter thereof be decreed accordingly: and that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in the territory, for four weeks in succession.

30—4 [Signed] THEODORE STARK.

M. Lancelle,

PROPOSES to open a Dancing School in the town of Washington, so soon as a sufficient number of pupils engage, to authorise the undertaking. He will teach twice in each week, on such days as may be found most convenient to his pupils.

A subscription paper is left at the office of the Washington Republican.

November 7, 1814. 30—

THE undersigned, having been appointed by the Orphans court of the county of Adams, commissioners to receive and report on the claims against the estate of William M. Byrne, dec. give notice, that they will attend, for that purpose, at the counting-room of Messrs S. and H Postlethwaite, in the city of Natchez, the last Saturday in every month, until the last Saturday in December, next, inclusive: All persons interested. are requested to exhibit their claims properly authenticated.

H. Postlethwaite,
John Rabb,
Gab. Tichenor.

Natchez, August 18, 1814. 19—

ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE,

LYING on St. Catharine creek, two miles above Washington; about eight acres of which is cleared and under good fence There is on the premises, a tolerable cabin, and other out-houses, a good saw mill that works by draught of horse or oxen, a good spring very convenient to the house; also a large pair of wheels, and some farming utensils.—Terms may be known by application to

John W. Bryan.

Washington, November 1, 1814. 29—2m

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUG & MEDICINAL STORE,

By William E. Lehman,

South East corner of Main and Second Streets,

Where may be had the following, together with almost every other article in his line of business, which he is determined to sell on the lowest terms:

1500 lb Glauber Salts,	150lb Anotto,
800 yellow Pruv. Bark,	200 Tamarinds,
100 powdered Jalap.	100 Epsom Salts,
50 do. Rhubarb	50 Rochelle do.
50 Calomel,	20 Spanish Flies,
150 Flake & com. Manna	50 Verdigris,
100 Senna Alexan, and Tripoli,	400 Pot & Pearl Ashes
100 Flor Sulphur,	50lb Gum Camphor,
250 Crem. Tartar,	50 do. Aloes,
40 doz P. P. Syringes,	100 do. Arabic.
20lb Tartar Emetic,	25 do. Dragent,
02 Ipecacuanha,	20 do. Opium,
50 Sweet Sp Nitre	100 Bottles Castor Oil
30 dozen Lancets,	30 Aqua Fortis.
50 grots Vials assorted,	50 Oil of Vitriol.

Sugar of Lead, White Vitriol, Lee's Pill, Anderson's Pills, Bateman's Drops, British Oil, Turlington's Balsam, Stoughton's Bitters, Scales and Weights, Tooth Instruments, Mortars and Pestles, Trusses, Bed-pans, Assafœtida, Gentian Root, common and patent Lint.

ALSO—*N. S. Allison & Co's,* Pure LEMON ACID, for Punch, Lemonade, Shrub, &c.

PAINTS—DRY,

50lb. VERMILLION, Red Lead, Spanish Brown, Dutch Pink, Rose Pink, Whiting, Yellow Ochre, Ivory Black, Patent Yellow, Kings Yellow, Terra de Sienna, 200 papers Lamp Black.

FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

80 doz. Windsor Soap,	Deep Lake
50 do Teeth Brushes,	Large Wafers
Tooth Powder,	Small do.
Paints in small boxes,	White Wax,
Copal Varnish,	Indelibe Ink,
Essence of Lemon,	India do
Do Lavender,	Ink Powder,
Do Rosemary,	Prussian Blue, No. 1—[illegible]
Spirits of Turpentine,	Shaving Powder.

Glue, Nutmegs, Sponge, Essential Salt of Lemon and Cinnamon, warranted of the first quality.

Physicians and Country Store-keepers, wishing to purchase, would find it their advantage to call as above.

May 4th 1814. 4—

Tax Collector's Sales.

WILL be exposed for sale at the court house in Claiborne county, on Monday the 12th day of December next, the following tracts of land and town lots situated in said county, or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon. if not sooner discharged

	ACRES.	DOLLS.	CTS
Ann Brashears,	1000	22	20
Abner Green,	1712 (county tax)	8	20
Estate of Jesse Griffin or John Smith,	222	4	57
Heirs of John Hartley,	2666	33	26
Heirs of AnnCatrina Hartley,	1000	8	00
Heirs of Thos. English.	640	6	92
Ditto. for the year	1813,	7	26
William Leak,	640	6	12
Robert More,	847	10	80
Stephen B Minor,	760	13	15
John Robinson,	247	9	00
Moses More,	town lot,	9	75

H. Harmon,
Tax-Collector Claiborne county

Sept. 1, 1814. 28—3m

Tax Collector's Sales.

WILL be exposed for sale at the court house in Franklin county, in the town of Franklin on Saturday the thirty first of December next, the following tracts of land. situated in said county, or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon with costs unless sooner discharged.

	DOLLS.	CTS.
Darling Bradley or Minor Sturges, 640 acres of land, dry bayou,	9	80
Robert or James Moor, 600 acres in two tracts, joining or near each other,	8	00
John W. Hambleton, 336 acres,	4	76
Heirs of Henry Moor, 404 acres,		18
James Garnet or William Prichard, 120 acres, a part of a tract that formerly belonged to Jacob Shilling, for the year 1813.		72

B. E. Chaney, *C. F. C.*

Sept. 19, 1814. 23—

JAMES FORT MUSE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS removed from Washington, and will keep his office permanently, in future, in Mr. John Rabb's Large House on Main Street, in Natchez.

August 8, 1814. 17—